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JAIL SENTENCES PROVING MOST POTENT INFLUENCE IN CHECKING BOOTLEGGERS

Judges Beginning to Realize Seriousness of Situation, Says Mr. Haynes—Maximum Penalties Needed for Efficient Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The increasing tendency of judges to impose jail sentences rather than fines in liquor violation cases is one of the most potent weapons against law-breakers, in the opinion of Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner.

"There is no doubt that judges are realizing more and more the necessity for imposing jail sentences, and severe ones, on liquor violators," said Mr. Haynes to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Until they are willing to do this in even greater degree, however, we cannot have the Volstead Law operating at its full efficiency.

"Judges are just coming to realize the seriousness of the offense. From all districts I am getting reports showing that jail sentences are becoming more common, and that there is a consequent increasing respect for the law on the part of the liquor element.

Fines Have Little Effect

"The imposition of a fine means very little to the average bootlegger with money behind him and it is easy for him to pay it out of his profits. But he hates to go to jail—and with the possibility of a jail term hanging over him, he is apt to consider the matter of law-breaking a little more seriously."

The futility of fines is shown by the practice that has grown up in many states of professional bondsmen signing bootleggers' bonds, and forming "companies" to stand temporarily any financial loss imposed by court sentences. So flagrant has this practice become in Georgia that it has been openly and severely condemned by some of the grand juries.

The willingness of judges to impose prison sentences, which has been very evident in recent months, according to Mr. Haynes, has done a great deal to break up the liquor traffic among the more prosperous classes.

The provision of the Volstead Act makes imprisonment for a first offense optional with the judge, the limit being six months, and the alternative being a fine of not more than $1000; for a second offense, however, the penalty is both fine and imprisonment, varying from one month to five years. It is in the willingness of the judges to inflict the maximum rather than the minimum penalty that the hope of breaking up the illegal liquor traffic largely rests, as Mr. Haynes sees it.

Extra Judges Will Speed Cases

The congestion of liquor cases on federal dockets will be broken soon by the appointment of 24 additional district judges, provided in the bill signed this week by the President. Mr. Haynes estimates that over 20,000 such cases are pending, and is confident that the work will be expedited greatly by the increase of the number of judges.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney-general, in charge of liquor violation cases for the Department of Justice, also said that in many districts federal judges are imposing jail sentences in every possible case. She named particularly Pennsylvania, central New York, Alabama, and California. The number of jail sentences, as compared with fines imposed since last March averages only 25 per cent, however.

Statistics on the action of federal

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

JOBS ARE RESTORED TO 50,000 STRIKERS

Several Rail Systems Still Ignore Baltimore Plan for Settlement

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—With numerous railroads of both eastern and western groups continuing to ignore the so-called Baltimore settlement plan, several other roads, including a few big systems, today restored jobs under the Warfield-Jewell truce to shopmen who quit their posts 80 days ago. Estimates on the number of strikers taken back into the shops vary. Some rail and union officials placed the number as high as 50,000.

Roads Accepting Terms

Among the roads which accepted the Baltimore plan for settlement of the strike were the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; the Chicago & Northwestern; the Baltimore & Ohio, the Seaboard Air Line; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and the Green Bay & Western.

Roads announcing they had solved their shop problems through employment of new men and former strikers previously taken back and organized into new shop unions, included the Chicago & Alton, the Illinois Central, Chicago Great Western, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific.

Bert M. Jewell, head of the shop crafts organization and the shopmen's representative in framing the peace terms, hastened to New York yesterday when the plan struck the snags of eastern opposition, notably on the New York Central lines, which formed one of the big systems included among those expected to accept the settlement plan.

The situation on the New York Central lines was caused, it was explained, by demands of strikers in addition to the original peace terms. Similar demands prevented settlements on the Southern Railway. Mr. Jewell's mission was understood to be for the purpose of straightening out matters with these roads.

Trouble Over Foremen

Precautions were taken at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and North Western shops to prevent a recurrence of Saturday's disorders which grew out of demands by returning strikers that former shop foremen be restored to bosses' jobs.

Railroads which refused to enter the Baltimore agreement insisted today that they are daily increasing the number of new employees and that conditions are steadily improving.

Hearing on the Daugherty injunction was resumed in Judge Wilkerson's

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

DEMOCRATS AIM TO CAPTURE CONTROL OF NATIONAL HOUSE

Clearing of Industrial Situation Depended On by Republicans to Save Workable Majority

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—With the exception of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and New Mexico, where primaries for the nomination of United States senators and representatives are yet to be held, the election campaign is in full swing from coast to coast.

Seeing little hope of gaining control of the Senate after Nov. 7, Democratic leaders are centering their chief efforts on capturing the next House of Representatives. Although the lead of 24 Republicans in the Senate is too great to be overcome, with only one third of the Senate to be elected, the Democratic National Committee is confident that the Senate majority will be reduced as a result of the Congressional elections.

Keen Contest for House Assured

Political observers for both parties admit that the contest for the control of the next House of Representatives will be one of the closest on record.

Close to 100 districts nominally Democratic were swept into the Republican column by the Harding landslide in 1920. The pendulum is swinging the other way now. If the Democrats can win back these districts and make headway elsewhere, their chance of wrenching control of the next House from the Republicans is good.

Republican headquarters in Washington express confidence that the final count of votes will give the party a majority of at least 30 in the House. That number would satisfy them, if capable of being easily held in line, more than the present ponderous majority of 169, among whom insurgency is now rampant.

A Democratic victory in November would be the signal of a momentous struggle between the Administration and the Democrats in the last session of the Congress which begins in December and ends March 4, 1923. In such an event, Administration measures would be jeopardized, perhaps necessitating a special session of the new Congress.

Clearing Skies Hoped For

Now that the railroad crisis is approaching an end, the Administration is more hopeful that a brief period of "better times" before the November elections will undo most of the damage done by Democratic attacks and the turmoil of the industrial situation.

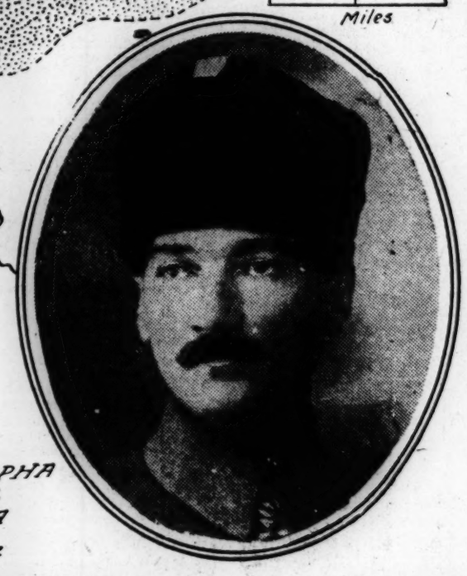
It is significant that Democratic leaders are pointing out that domestic issues, not foreign, should be emphasized in the campaign. The fight will be a general attack on the Republican record in handling acute domestic affairs.

It would throw the Administration into a decidedly embarrassing position politically, should the Republicans lose the next House, in view of the Presidential campaign following the year after. Not only would it give the Democrats a strategic advantage but it would undermine the prestige of the Harding Administration. "A Democratic House after November means a Democratic Congress in 1924," said one Democratic leader here today, which would indicate that they are looking for a Presidential victory.

While Republican headquarters are making no boastful claims, there is nevertheless a serene undercurrent of confidence that the party majority in the House, while reduced, will still be a workable majority.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES HARINGTON

Wide World photo



MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA

©Keystone

On Either Side of the International Zone Between the Ægean and the Black Sea (Shaded on the Map) the British and Turkish Commanders Are Assembling Their Forces in Readiness for a Contest Which Seems Inevitable if the Turks Attempt to Violate the Neutrality of the Straits

FRANCE OPPOSED TO BRITISH POLICY

Nation-Wide Revolt Against Idea of Coming Into Conflict With Kemalist Turks

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 18—Any faithful representation of French spirit today must describe the alarm felt by the apparently officially inspired Reuter note sent from London, which signifies that England, having little confidence in mere diplomatic means, is preparing to resist the Turks in the neutral zone and to fight for the Straits and prevent the Turks from taking possession of Constantinople.

There is undoubtedly a great national revolt against the idea of coming into conflict with the Turks, and this note is found provocative, unnecessarily hostile and foreshadowing warlike preparations that can only result in war. Scarcely is it believed that the note can represent British views aright. Without hesitation, France had agreed with England that the general interest required preservation of the freedom of the Straits. It was thought that the accord was complete. But Raymond Poincaré's reply also insisted that nothing should be done to prejudice subsequent consideration of Turkish claims.

Now the British, on the showing of the semi-official note, appear to have gone beyond what the French claim to be a legitimate interpretation of this effort to present a united front to curb the exalted ambitions of the victorious Turks. If it is assumed that France will therefore march with England and engage herself in what may be a serious conflict a great error is being made.

This show of force in the Near East will not, it is argued, affect the Turks

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SEPTEMBER 18, 1922

General

British Atlantic Fleet to Defend Dardanelles 1
Rail Jobs Restored to 50,000 1
Democrats Aim to Capture House 1
France Opposed to British Policy 1
German Sympathy on Side of Turks 1
Press Opinions on Orient 1
Bulgaria to Remain Neutral 2
World Survey Asked in College 3
Jugoslavs Stand Firmly on Own Feet 4
Amendment Urged to Ban Child Labor 4
Japanese Women Advance Rapidly 4
Association Backs Ford Shoals Offer 8
Backers of Ford Shoals Offer Confident 8
Canada Rests From Politics 8
Crop for Better Prices 8
So. Dakota Farmers May Hold Grain
Eiffel Tower Broadcasts Concerts 10
College Women Hold Conference 10
Britain Extends Years of School 10
British Workers Study Economics 10

Financial

Steel Industry Fast Recovering 11
Viscount Churchill—Portrait 11
Leather Trade Slows Down 11
Canadian Prospects Good 11
Stock Market Quotations 12
Bear Traders Attack Market Prices 12
New York Curb Price Range 13
Stock Markets of Leading Cities 13

Sporting

U. S. Wins Six-Meter Cup 14
Tilden Retains Tennis Title 14
Major League Baseball 14
Mrs. Gavin Defeats Miss Stirling 14
Mrs. Gaut Wins Western Golf 15
Pairings for Women's Golf Play 15
Naval Academy Football 15

Features

A Woman Brings Success to a Montana Iron Works 4
The Rhineland 5
The Page of the Seven Arts 7
Washington's Passing Show 8
Letters to the Editor 8
Washington's Headquarters 9
Aeronautics 9
Art News and Comment 18
The Home Forum 19
Humility of Victory
Editorials 20

GREEKS NOT TO SURRENDER THRACE TO KEMALIST TURKS

Region to Be Held at All Costs, According to Statement Issued by Greek Legation at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — The rout of the Greek forces in Asia Minor and the destruction wrought by the Turkish army in the cities of Eskishehr, Afiun-Karahissar and Ushak have strengthened the Greek forces in their determination to hold Thrace at all costs, the Greek legation here, declares, following receipt of the most recent reports from the Near East. It is stated that the Greek forces, enraged by the Turks' treatment of the Greek and Christian population of the captured territory, are rallying to hold Constantinople and Thrace and that 100,000 troops are holding fast the lines below Constantinople.

Steps being taken to increase the efficiency of the defending army include mobilization of the recruits of 1923 and the calling of the Greek National Assembly, immediately after the demobilization of the veteran classes, which is now being carried on, their places on the Thracian front being taken by younger men. The Assembly will submit its program, according to the official statement, and ask for a vote of confidence. It is declared that recent disasters have welded the people closely together and that they are presenting a united front, both in politics and military operations.

Regret is expressed that Greece is "financially blockaded" by the Allies, with the result that the financial problem is a pressing one. It is charged that the Turkish nationalists have for some time been given credit facilities "in certain allied capitals."

The Greek army will number over 200,000 men as soon as the 1923 recruits are called into service in full force, states the Embassy report.

The greatest apprehension is expressed over the possibility of an attack on Constantinople, in which case it is believed the Turkish population would rise against the Christians in support of Mustapha Kemal. It is even rumored that arms for such an eventuality have been supplied by "outside supporters."

Estimates of casualties in the Greek and Armenian forces place the number massacred by the Turks in the last fortnight at 100,000, and the capture of the cities in the path of the Kemalist army was marked by wholesale burning and massacre, according to the report.

"Fugitives from the southern part of Anatolia declare that the Turks in their advance burned and pillaged everything in sight as a retaliation for the favors extended by those villages to the Greek troops during the occupation.

"From Brusa come tales of wholesale burning and massacres, immediately after the Greek Army evacuated that Province.

"The Greek Government is reported to be taking exceptional measures to relieve the distress of all such refugees as are coming to Greece, although it is handicapped by the lack of means for such an undertaking. An immediate appeal to the international headquarters of the Red Cross in Geneva will be made by the Greek Red Cross for funds."

Muhammadans in India Pray for Turks' Success

By The Associated Press

Calcutta, Sept. 18

THIS city was placarded yesterday with notices announcing that Muhammadans throughout India would celebrate the Turkish victory. All were enjoined to assemble in the mosques and pray for the success of the Turkish arms.

The Kemalist victories are being celebrated here today. The mosques are crowded with worshippers. A day of prayer and thanksgiving was held yesterday. The Moslem quarters are decorated and processions in honor of Mustapha Kemal Pasha parade the streets.

BRITISH FLEET SENT EAST TO RE-ENFORCE SQUADRON IN ORIENT

Formidable Array of Warships to Assemble in Near Eastern Waters to Protect Constantinople and the Straits of the Dardanelles

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA INSISTS ON RETURN OF THRACE TO TURKS

Ottoman Troops Gather at Ismid and British Forces Concentrate Along Waterway—Greece, Rumania and Little Entente Would Contest New Move

Great Britain has ordered her entire Atlantic fleet to sail for the Hellespont. Under no circumstances will she permit the neutrality of the Dardanelles to be violated, and, to give practical effect to her determination, she has concentrated large military forces at strategic points in the Straits. Moreover she has invited the dominions to help her and asked the Balkan states to share in the defensive measures she had decided herself, if necessary, to carry out. For the moment interest centers in the Balkans. Mustapha Kemal Pasha demands the return of Thrace to the Turks. He offers to respect the international zone, but insists on regaining ground back to the Maritza Ricer. This the Greeks are resolved not to yield, and in their resolve they are supported by Rumania and the Little Entente, who are firmly opposed to the reinstatement of the Ottoman regime west of the territory controlled by the powers. On the eastern side of the waterway interest has not yet subsided in the Smyrna holocaust harrowing tales of which come from American and other eyewitnesses, nor in the attitude of the Kemalist leaders whose triumph in arms is causing them to assume absolute mastery of the ground recovered. Meanwhile, repercussions of the crisis are heard in London, Paris, Rome, Moscow and Berlin, where every move is being watched with the most intense interest.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18—(By The Associated Press)—The entire British fleet is being sent to re-enforce the Mediterranean squadron for the protection of Constantinople and the Straits of Dardanelles.

This undoubtedly will create the most formidable army of warships ever assembled in an area of like size, embracing the most modern dreadnaughts, battle cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and aircraft carriers.

British officials here feel confident that if the allied land forces are not sufficient to check an attack on the Dardanelles by the Turkish Nationalists, the combined fleet, together with French and Italian war vessels, will be more than adequate.

Growing Feeling of Security

There is an increased feeling of security among the population of Constantinople as a result of Great Britain's energetic measures. The highest military authorities declare the Turks will not commit the folly of opposing such overwhelming forces.

The allied commanders here are meeting today under the presidency of Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles Harington to discuss measures for the defense of the capital and the Straits. The meeting is expected to bring out the complete unity of the British, French and Italian forces.

It is now ascertained that only 20,000 Greek soldiers remain under arms out of the army of 250,000. These are in Thrace.

Gen. M. C. J. Pelle, French High Commissioner, started for Smyrna last night to confer with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, at the latter's special request. It is assumed the Nationalist leader desires to ascertain the extent to which France intends to fulfill the obligations undertaken by her treaty with the Angora Government.

Turkish concentrations at Ismid continue and the British are bringing up troops, but it is hardly possible to defend the neutral zone against the well trained Kemalist army. A Sussex regiment, just arrived from Malta, was landed yesterday in the Dardanelles, and the Gordon Highlanders are due about the middle of the week at Chanak.

Allied military experts take the view that a force of 33 battalions will be required to defend Constantinople and the straits. The allied forces of occupation total about 20 battalions, most incomplete, but landing parties from more than 50 warships can make up the deficit.

Greek Withdrawal Demanded

The immediate withdrawal of the Greek forces from the Tchataija region in European Turkey has been insisted upon by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, in a conversation with Sir Henry Lamb, the British high commissioner, during a visit by Sir Henry to Kemal in Smyrna.

The visit was to ascertain the attitude of the Nationalist Government toward Great Britain.

Kemal informed Sir Henry that Turkey was not fighting against Great Britain, but Great Britain had interposed every obstacle to the free development of Turkey. He assured the British high commissioner that the Nationalists would not attack the neutral zones in the straits of the Dardanelles if the British would recognize the Angora national pact and return Thrace to Turkey.

In an interview here today Hamid Bey, Kemalist representative in Constantinople said:

"We loathe wars and sincerely desire peace and reconstruction, but we cannot resign our rights as an independent nation." He was replying to a question concerning rumors of an attack by the Turkish Army against the straits. "We have won a decisive victory, but our peace terms are unchanged. We have not been intoxicated by our successes.

"The reconquest of the richest portions of Anatolia has augmented our resources, improved our finances, and our army, which suffered very little, as the Greeks nowhere fought a serious

GERMAN SYMPATHY ON SIDE OF TURKS

Meetings Celebrating Victories Held in Berlin—One Attended by Georgi Tchitcherin

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 18—Germany is viewing the Turkish situation with great concern, but it is a concern which revolves around her own interests. It is held here that Great Britain will by no means permit the Straits to pass into Turkish hands, and that she stands ready to fight if necessary to make it free. Germany therefore is not without hope that the grave situation in the Near East which the Turkish victories have precipitated, will so absorb the attention of England and France that the question of reparations and the German default to Belgium will be shelved for a season and she will have another breathing space.

However there are certain political leaders here who express the fear in the situation Turkey might easily be the cause of bargaining between London and Paris at the expense of Germany. It must be said that this is not the government view. Men close to Dr. Wirth, the Chancellor, expressed the belief that the Near East crisis is so acute that there is small chance that any action will be imposed by France, at least not until the situa-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

LONDON PRESS OPINION DIVIDED OVER POLICY IN THE NEAR EAST

General Concurrence However in the Need for Defending the Neutrality of the Dardanelles

LONDON, Sept. 18 (By The Associated Press)—Public attention is being drawn to the situation in Constantinople and the Dardanelles, which are menaced by Mustapha Kemal Pasha's victorious army. While the Turks continue to concentrate at Ismid, Great Britain is taking active steps to repel any invasion of the neutral territory along the Straits, and has called upon Jugoslavia and Rumania, as well as her own dominions, for aid.

Aside from general concurrence that the neutrality of the Straits must be maintained, the opinion of the London press is much divided over the British Government's policy. It is apparent that the Government's reference to the employment of force has had a startling effect, and even where it is not condemned the editorial writers express their views cautiously.

The Times thinks diplomatic action would suffice to solve the difficulty if the Kemalists were convinced that Great Britain and France would act together.

The Morning Post, sharply scoring the Government, says Great Britain has had enough of war, especially of unnecessary war, and that in order to secure peace it must get rid of Mr. Lloyd George.

The Daily News violently attacks the Government's policy for the last three years, which policy "has brought us to the verge of another European catastrophe and trailed British prestige in the dust."

The Daily Herald declares that "not a man, not a ship, not a gun" ought to be provided for new military adventures, and urges that the whole matter be referred to the League of Nations.

Elsewhere the Government's pronouncement of policy meets with more support, The Daily Telegraph, while hoping for an early settlement through a conference, is glad to be assured that the Government is taking the military measures which may prove necessary, and expresses satisfaction wih the Little Entente having the opportunity to join in the defense of the Straits.

The Westminster Gazette says: "It is quite certain the Allies cannot regain control of the situation unless they are ready to fight if necessary, and unless they convince the Turks of this. The action of the British Government and the fact that its fundamental views are shared by France and Italy ought to go far to convince them." The newspaper urges the holding of a conference at which the Allies must "make and enforce their own peace with the Turks—not merely the Greeks' peace."

The Daily Chronicle, giving its voice for the conference, thinks the meeting cannot be called for some weeks and that meanwhile the Turks are likely to seize every scrap of ground they can for bargaining purposes.

The Daily Express applauds the steps the Government is taking and predicts that if Mustapha Kemal tries to cross the Straits he will meet with complete disaster.

ous battle is seething with a desire to complete the work of liberation of the homelands under enemy occupation.'

Scenes in Smyrna

Meanwhile Americans arriving today from Smyrna gave graphic descriptions of scenes witnessed in that city during the great fire and attendant disorders. One, a resident of Smyrna for 10 years, said the Turkish troops massacred hundreds of Christians then deliberately fired the city to cover up their crime.

Some inhabitants drowned themselves. A naturalized American citizen killed himself when the Kemalists seized his wife and sister. Other Americans were intimidated with pistols and robbed.

Lieutenant-Commander John B. Rhodes, commander of the American destroyer Litchfield, with five bluejackets, saved six British civilians from the Turks after the British forces had evacuated. American sailors aided thousands of persons while the fire was in progress.

"A Night of Terror"

Chester Griswold, an American merchant, performed courageous service, succoring terrorized Christians by his successful pleas with their would-be Turkish slayers.

H. C. Jaquith of New York, who was in Smyrna from the time of the invasion to the destruction of the city, told The Associated Press correspondent.

"It was a night of terror. The whole populace rushed to the waters' edge. Women cried for help. Many plunged into the water.

"It was the most hargowing picture of misery and anguish I ever witnessed. The heat was so intense that no one in the fire zone could survive. It was an appalling climax to a week fraught with the horrors of war and massacre.

"The American people should be proud of the valor and intrepidity of their sailors, who showed reckless unconcern for their own security, helping women and children to escape. They forced their way with bayonets through the densely congested crowds of fugitives which extended for two miles along the Quay, consoling and comforting the women and children.

"Smyrna is gone. The survivors will also perish unless the American Government comes to their rescue. It is the solemn and imperative duty of Christianity to save the last remnant of their stricken brethren."

Italy Refuses to Send Troops to Dardanelles

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 18—Italy's attitude toward the Turkish situation is clearly defined in a semi-official statement published by the Tribune in which it is affirmed that Italy agrees to co-operate with the Allies in upholding the freedom of the Straits, but refuses to send troops east in order to take part in hostilities which Italy is doing her utmost to avoid by frequent peace proposals. The Italian point of view has been communicated to the British Government, pointing out Italy's desire to maintain neutrality in the Greco-Turkish War.

Mr. Metaxes, the Greek Minister in Rome, who has just returned from Athens, flatly denies the reported abduction of the king. He stated that American refugees who arrive in Athens aboard an American destroyer gave a shocking account of the Smyrna fire. The headmistress of an American college in Smyrna declared she had seen Turkish officers burn houses. It is not yet known what the fate of the college girls was nor that of the other 1300 Christians who were refugees in the college.

According to an American, Dr. Avec, thousands have been massacred.

Mr. Metaxes' story created the deepest impression in Rome.

League of Nations' Intervention Proposed by Dr. F. Nansen

GENEVA, Sept. 18—(By The Associated Press)—The intervention of the League of Nations to stop the war in Asia Minor and relieve the distress of refugees was proposed in the assembly of the League of Nations today by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, high commissioner of the International Commission for Russian Relief.

Dr. Nansen informed the Assembly he had received a telegram from his delegate in Constantinople, asking authority to use the relief organization in helping refugees from Anatolia. He asked the privilege of offering a resolution to the effect that the council of the League authorize immediately the use of the relief organization for that purpose, at the same time examining under what conditions it could intervene to end hostilities.

The assembly received both propositions with apparent marks of approval. It suspended the rules in order to refer both questions immediately to committees. The questions will come up for action tomorrow morning.

Lord Robert Cecil introduced a resolution asking that it be understood that in any treaty of peace that might end the hostilities in the Near East an essential condition should be laid down that a home be provided for the Armenians. This resolution also was referred to a committee.

American Efforts Praised by Refugees, People and Press

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 18—Smyrna is in ruins, except for the Turkish quarter. The efforts of the Turks to pervert the truth, accusing falsely the Armenians and Greeks for the conflagration, is indignantly rejected by all eye witnesses of the unprecedented Turkish atrocities. All refugees, people and press laud highly the efforts of the American consulate, men, marines, college professors, and Y. M. C. A. relief workers. Many Americans lost everything, even their clothing, in trying to save the Christians. The American Vice-Consul, Mr. Barnes, the Y. M. C. A. director, Mr. Jacob, and the missionary, Mr. Birge, are still leading American efforts for the rescuing of Christians in Smyrna.

The massacres continue, Turks disregarding protests of American and allied admirals. American destroyers are to remain at Smyrna port as long as there is any hope for the rescue of refugees.

The Turks are now trying to complete their work by starving the unsheltered helpless Christian who have gathered on the coast. The Turkish commander in Smyrna, Nouredin Pasha, declared that in future "No Christians will be left in Anatolia. It will remain purely a Turkish Muhammadan country.

American organizations in Athens are trying to meet the needs of Americans, also the associated American institutions in Smyrna. Relief funds are anticipated as the result of appeals through the Y. M. C. A., the mission boards and the Near East Relief.

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British Cabinet Confers on Near Eastern Crisis

By The Associated Press

London, Sept. 18

THE British Cabinet held a conference this morning over the Near Eastern crisis. Significance was attached to the presence of the Earl of Cavan, chief of staff of the army, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Montague Trenchard, and a prominent representative of the Admiralty, all of whom carried dispatches and maps.

Great Britain Believes Further Drift Would Imperil Allies' Position

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 18—The Near Eastern situation continues exceedingly grave. Mustapha Kemal Pasha's demands, including as they do "absolute sovereignty of Turkey over Asia Minor and Thrace," are a clear indication of the inevitableness of the position which the British Government has taken up. That position is that further drift would imperial what the Allies fought for and won in the Great War. The smoking ruins of Smyrna which, before it fell into Turkish hands last week, was a thriving Christian city, is sufficient witness to what is liable to happen in Thrace if weakness is now shown.

In committing the British Empire to maintain the integrity of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, Mr. Lloyd George has rightly gauged the feeling of the Allies. A response to his call for support has already come from Australia and New Zealand. France and Italy have joined in warning Kemal that the Straits must be respected.

Their attitude differs from that of Great Britain only in regard to the methods requisite to the attainment of the end in view. The British hold that the failure of diplomacy not backed by military strength to save Smyrna is evidence enough that more is now required.

How any attitude other than this is liable to work out in practice is sufficiently shown by the authoritative message from Greek sources, issued here yesterday. This message refers to the plight of those who have escaped by boat in Smyrna harbor. It goes on to say "the refugees state that French and Italian warships refused to take aboard persons failing to produce certificates of nationality, while English vessels took refugees, though they gave first place to British subjects. All refugees dwell on the alacrity shown by American destroyers and other ships who rendered every possible assistance.

It may be hoped in the interests of humanity that this story does not accurately represent what really occurred on French and Italian vessels. It cannot be rejected, however, as evidence of the depths to which any policy of nonintervention in Near Eastern waters is liable to sink. It shows the necessity of what Britain has now decided to do.

Kemalist agents are already at work stirring up a Turkish insurrection in Thrace and unless the neutral zone on the Asiatic shore of the waterway be held strongly enough to prevent Turkish forces from crossing, what is now occurring in Asia must become liable to happen also in Europe. There is no reason to suppose more than a display of force will be required.

No Near East peace conference now can be of any use until the Turks realize that they will not be allowed to confront the Allies at it with a fait accompli on the European side of the Straits similar to that they brought out on the Asiatic side. They were promised, under the Sèvres Treaty and Paris Convention ultimate retention of Constantinople, and this promise may be made conditional upon further safeguards now.

The Allies thus dominate the situation, but unless they dominate it in force no peace can be secured.

New Zealand Decides to Send a Contingent

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 18 (By The Associated Press)—Only one answer is possible when the British empire calls its loyal citizens, declared W. F. Massey, the Premier, in a statement with regard to New Zealand's decision to send a contingent to assist in the protection of the Straits of the Dardanelles.

"I hope even yet that war will be averted,' the Premier declared, "but if peace is to be maintained, then the present difficulty has to be faced firmly and promptly, without delay.

"I had hoped the British empire would have recovered from the last war before being called upon to participate in another. We don't want war, but duty comes first. When the empire calls there is only one answer possible on the part of loyal citizens."

State Department Requests Details From Admiral Bristol

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The State Department has sent a message to Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner at Constantinople, asking that he send as soon as possible the number of naturalized Americans reported missing in Smyrna and the number of native Americans; the extent of the damage to American institutions and the names of those chiefly affected; the number and the names of Americans still in Smyrna; the number and names of destitute Americans in Smyrna or evacuated to places other than Greece. He is also asked to report as to the quantity and kind of supplies most needed.

No reply has yet been received at the time of this writing in regard to the American proposals that this Government co-operate with the allies for the relief of refugees in Smyrna and other points in Asia Minor. The message sent by the State Department today refers to the smaller question of relieving Americans; that in the message sent last Friday to the larger problem of affording relief to all who need it.

Although State Department officials emphasize the fact that the chief responsibility for dealing with the situation rests with the Allies who are on the spot and who have had a share in events leading up to the acts which have created the distress, and although the policy of the United States in keeping out of everything that borders on the political is stressed, it is recognized that the United States has definite interests in Asia Minor and in the final settlement of the Dardanelles question.

Aside from the duty of enforcing the rights of the citizens of the United States under the so-called capitulations treaty, negotiated with Turkey many years ago, this Government is bound to protect the lives and property of Americans in Asia Minor and fully intends to do so. The so-called capitulations rights, are in reality extra-territorial rights, or the right of an American citizen to be tried in the consular courts of his own country.

All rights under the so-called capitulations treaties were declared null and void by the Sultan of Turkey at the outbreak of the World War, but this Government protested at the time and has never admitted the cancellation. Germany and Austria accepted this nullification, but the other powers acted in the same manner as the United States.

Near East Relief Committee Makes Urgent Appeal for Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois and now chairman of the State Committee on Near East Relief, today issued an appeal for funds to aid the victims of this last Turkish outrage. In his statement Mr. Lowden said:

The Smyrna disaster is the most serious and terrifying that has occurred since the World War. Every hour counts. Urgent cables plead for immediate help. One declares: "Tremendous relief problem calls for decisive action: Starvation taking heavy toll. Refugees' plight deplorable. Obliged abandon homes. Forced march 100 miles under broiling sun. Survivors sick, starving, exhausted. Seven hundred thousand facing starvation."

The Near East Relief stands ready to transmit overseas any funds contributed for Smyrna emergency relief. Everything possible to relieve the suffering of those stricken refugees is being done with the supplies available, but there is already an appalling shortage of food. What is wasted here daily will feed them! Give, that innocent women and children may be saved.

The Greeks of this city of the Hellenic Liberal Democratic League are today calling on President Harding and the United States Senate to take more forceful steps to aid stricken Asia Minor and particularly to protect Christians.

"We must check further massacres of countless thousands of people over there." Paul Demos, president of the league today told The Christian Science Monitor representative, and these sentiments embodied in a resolution passed yesterday at the meeting of the Liberal Venizelos followers here, will convey this message to the Chief Executive.

A resolution calling on Venizelos to take the initiative was likewise passed at the meeting and forwarded at once to him. A statement was especially prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, as follows: "The civilized world stands aghast today at the cruelties being perpetrated by the unspeakable Turks.

"Thousands of defenseless Christian men, women and children have been ruthlessly massacred. Large numbers of Greeks and Armenians have been horribly tortured, mutilated and decapitated; others have been forced into sacks and thrown into the sea. The rights of womanhood have been violated and all the laws of civilization have been cast to the winds.

"The Hellenic Liberal Democratic League calls upon the representatives of the civilized nations to use their best efforts to prevent a recurrence of such abominable and barbarous conduct, and to safeguard the interests of the few who have survived the horrible tragedies that have been recently enacted by the Turks."

South African Support Is Urged for British Government

LONDON, Sept. 18—The view that the South African Government ought to announce in the clearest possible terms that the British Government had the unswerving moral support of the Union of South Africa, and if necessary its material support also, in the determination to resist any violation of the neutral zone around the Dardanelles, is expressed by The Cape Times of Capetown, South Africa, as quoted in a Reuter dispatch from that city today.

The newspaper adds, however, that if the South African Government appended to its message to the Imperial Government the devout wish that the whole problem of the Near East be referred for honest settlement to the League of Nations, instead of a conference "dominated by intriguing European powers" whose hands are tied by all sort of secret understandings, it would express the opinion generally entertained in South Africa.

Small Arms Factories to Work 24 Hours a Day

By The Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 18

THE British Government has ordered all small arms and ammunition factories in the United Kingdom to work 24 hours at full capacity in preparation for any Turkish eventualities, according to news reaching private sources here today.

It appears, these advices state, that the military authorities have found that a considerable portion of the stocks of small arms and ammunition has gone stale and must be immediately replaced.

Australia Ready to Send Troops If Necessary

LONDON, Sept. 18—The Australian Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, after consultation with his Cabinet, announces that the Australian Government is prepared to send a contingent to the Near East if necessary, says a Reuter dispatch from Melbourne.

The leader of the Country Party in the Australian Parliament, W. Page, suports the proposal to send a contingent from Australia, but the leader of the Labor Party opposes it unless it be preceded by a referendum. His opposition is based on the ground that Australia has not yet recovered from the World War.

Military authorities at Melbourne say good officers and men are ready for the proposed campaign.

Refugees Reach Salonika

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The American destroyer Edsall has arrived at Salonika with 600 destitute refugees from Smyrna, according to advices received at the State Department Saturday from Leland B. Morris, American consul at Salonika.

Local authorities have assured shelter and food for refugees up to the number of 8000, but clothing, blankets and milk are totally lacking. Thousands of refugees are looked for, and it is reported that relief workers are badly needed. The consul said he had furnished emergency relief from the Near East Relief supplies on board ship.

Mr. Hughes Cables Request

MELBOURNE, Sept. 18—(By The Associated Press) — William M. Hughes, Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, has cabled Sir Joseph Cook, Australian delegate to the League of Nations, requesting him immediately to bring the Near East dispute before the League with a view to securing peace.

Poland and Rumania

WARSAW, Sept. 18—Political circles here though not directly concerned in the liberty of the Dardanelles Straits, are deeply interested in Rumania on account of the alliance.

Armenian Metropolitan Safe

ATHENS, Sept. 18—The Armenian Metropolitan of Smyrna, who was reported to have been killed by the Turkish Nationalists, is safe here.

FRANCE OPPOSED TO BRITISH POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

in a desirable sense. Persuasion and diplomatic tact would have done more. Besides, there is a great outcry against bringing Jugoslavia and Rumania on the scene. In the French view the only question now at issue is the Thracian question. The Smyrna problem has been settled by force of arms. The liberty of the Straits, according to the French, presents no difficulty, for the Kemalists would not have attacked.

Italy has already declared that this is a false interpretation of her own intentions and although France will probably not make an official protest until she has been officially informed of the result of the Cabinet deliberations it may be taken as a positive and unmistakable fact even now that France will not fight the Turks and is greatly perturbed at the idea of being dragged into war. What she fears is that, whereas in her view diplomatic action in which she would unreservedly have joined would have been sufficient to avert enthusiastic excesses in Turkish encroachments on allied interests the Allies are getting dangerously into a provocative position which will excite rather than allay Turkish spirits.

Constantinople, it is agreed on all sides, should return to the Turks as part of the general settlement, though British intentions in this respect are regarded with suspicion. There remains Thrace, and France, who is friends with Rumania and Jugoslavia, deprecates their being brought to defend the Straits or to discuss the fate of Thrace in subsequent conferences, on the ground that they may give a preponderant weight to Greek claims, since they are encouraged to fear a junction of Turkey with Bulgaria.

Worst of all in French eyes is the suggestion that Greece should be invited to defend the neutral zone with the other powers. This is introducing a definite element of hostility and it is important for the sake of peace that even an appearance of hostility should be avoided. At the end of last week France and England seemed to have come nearer together than for a long time and were prepared to co-operate in an attempt to avert the worst consequences of a Turkish advance. But today the divergence of views has suddenly grown greater than ever, and the situation is not reassuring.

ARMENIANS BLAME FRANCE FOR SITUATION IN ASIA MINOR

Charge Also Made That Turks' Uniforms and Munitions Came From United States

Turks engaged in the present effort to exterminate the Christians in Asia Minor are declared to be wearing uniforms made in America and to be using American-made munitions bought of the United States Government at the close of the World War, in a statement given out today at Boston headquarters of the Armenian National Union of America, attempting to show the attitude of France toward the Turkish armies.

Further attempt to show the French position is made in the added statement that Marshal Foch told the Armenian Bishop of Montreal on his visit to the Canada city last spring that if the Armenians wanted liberty they must fight for it. The statement says further:

"At that time the Armenians had been led to disarm while Turkey had armed, and 100,000 Armenians in Silicia had been driven out and ruined. Most of these had sought refuge in Asia Minor only to be massacred."

Armenians Blame France

Promises of protection for the Armenians given by J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington, to officials of the Armenian organization, caused the organization to stop the propaganda it had begun to circulate. France, it believes, is behind the whole of the present devastation.

The following telegram sent to President Harding today was signed by the Armenian National Union of America:

Monstrous tragedy unparalleled in the history of the human race, and probably extermination confronts the remnant population of Christian Armenians in Asia Minor. The merciless Turk has added 150,000 lives to his toll of 1,500,000 massacred during the Great War. Only beautiful women and girls are spared to a fate worse than death. Bowed in grief, Armenians in America through the Armenian National Union fervently entreat your Excellency for at least some public expression of sympathy.

The moral support of the people of the United States whose hands are ever extended to suffering peoples of all creeds and races may do more in this calamitous crisis to stem the flood of plunder, pillage and assassination than the armed forces of Europe. Turkish newspapers published in this country boldly threaten the extermination of all Christian Armenians and Greeks. Mosques and citadels are to be built of the skulls of the victims.

Can America with moral integrity maintain an attitude of silence when another colossal tragedy is casting its shadows before, and the life and the peace of the world is again in imminent danger?

Senators Also Queried

Telegrams have been sent also to several United States senators asking for the opinion of the situation. Early replies are expected.

Dr. James L. Barton, chairman of the Near East Relief and secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, is sending a letter today to President Harding asking for his intervention in Turkey. A copy of this letter is being sent with a second to Charles E. Hughes, United States Secretary of State.

Unless such intervention is made quickly Dr. Barton fears the tragedy of Smyrna will be repeated at Constantinople and that Europe will be plunged into a war that may include the whole world.

Dr. Barton fears that France and Italy may not stand with Great Britain in such a war and that Great Britain may not be able to stand alone as the Muhammadans in India already are in turmoil and seemingly ready to start attack at the first opportunity.

Greater Boston Greeks Ask America to Act

All New England has been aroused to the need of giving immediate assistance to the victims of the Turkish atrocities as a result of mass meetings of citizens of Greek extraction and the activities of relief organizations during the week end. Greater Boston Greeks crowded into Faneuil Hall, Boston, last night and pledged their full support to their oppressed brethren stricken with disaster at the hands of the Turks. Dr. James L. Barton, chairman of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, telegraphed Henry Cabot Lodge at Washington urging that America "assume her share of responsibility." The Boston Central Labor Union adopted resolutions calling upon the Government of the United States to act to save lives and propery of non-combatants.

The Faneuil Hall meeting was called by the Near East Relief in behalf of the sufferers at Smyrna and the Christians generally in Asia Minor now being trodden under the iron heel of the Turks. Those present pledged support to their countrymen and to give of their resources.

Augustus P. Loring, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of the Near East Relief, who presided, declared the present situation much more ominous than most people were aware, and involved not only the Greeks, but, in fact, European civilization. He pointed out that this is the third time the "Huns of Asia" have tried to overthrow that civilization, adding that twice before they drove it almost to the shores of the Atlantic. He explained that the Near East Relief is expending thousands of dollars to give succor to the oppressed in Asia Minor.

Other speakers included Dr. Mark H. Ward, who recently returned from Turkey, whose disclosures of massacres caused the allied governments to appoint a commission of investigation. He declared the Turk is running true to form and that if Constantinople and Thrace are turned over to him he will repeat his horrors.

In his telegram to Senator Lodge, Dr. Barton declares America cannot hold aloof. He said in part:

Turkey is acting true to form and expectation. The rights of Americans and minorities are in contempt and all civilized laws defied. We are witnessing what promises to be the beginning of another European war in which barbarism will be arraigned against civilization.

America alone among the nations holds the balance of resisting power. American investment in Turkey exceeds $100,000,000, while American interest in maintaining civilization in Europe and the Near East surpasses computation. America, joining now with England, France and Italy in an ultimatum to the Kemalists would save Constantinople and Europe.

An appeal to the United States for the deliverance of Armenia from the power of the Turk and that the United States assume her responsibility in association with the allied powers to fulfill its pledge of the World War to give Armenia her independence, has been issued by the Armenian National Union of America through its executive secretary, G. H. Papazian.

Numbers of Greeks have expressed determination to go at once to the succor of their distressed peoples.

All women missionaries in Smyrna, with the exception of Mrs. Alexander MacLachlan, wife of the president of the International College, are safe at Athens, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was informed in a cablegram received here Saturday from the Greek city.

The missionary men were still in Smyrna, the message said. Mrs. MacLachlan is believed to have remained with her husband.

The dispatch, which was signed by Miss Annie E. Pinned, a teacher of the American Woman's College at Smyrna, named the following as having arrived at Athens:

The families of Cass Arthur Reed, the Rev. Caleb W. Lawrence of Melrose, J. K. Birge of Bristol, Conn., and the Rev. Samuel L. Caldwell of Northfield; also Miss Minnie B. Mills of Iowa, Miss Emily B. McCallum, principal of the woman's college; Miss Gertrude C. Grohe of Massachusetts, Miss Sara E. Snell of Brookline, Miss Helen Craig of California, and Miss Savage of Newburyport.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana K. Gretchell, formerly stationed at Marsovan, are reported as being in Constantinople.

GERMAN SYMPATHY ON SIDE OF TURKS

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in Constantinople and the Straits has been cleared up.

With the exception of a small group of thinkers here, the sentiment in Germany is generally with the Turks. Turkey, it must be remembered, was a loyal ally of Germany in the World War, and in many quarters in Berlin, the reports of the massacres and excesses by the Kemalists are denied. There have been several big mass meetings held of Turks and their sympathizers here during the last few days to celebrate the Kemalist victories. One of the biggest of these celebrations was held on Saturday afternoon. Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, hastened to the celebration almost immediately after sending a Russian note to the American Ambassador, in which Russia refused to permit the American committee of inquiry to enter Soviet territory.

Thus the Russians are vying with the Turks in their expression of zeal for the Kemalist cause. Unofficial reports received here from the Near East confirm Turkish excesses in Smyrna, and attribute the fire there to Turkish soldiers. A one-time colonel in the American air force told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that low Greek morale made the Kemalist victory certain, and it was known in Constantinople for several weeks before the offensive started that the Turks would deliver a crushing blow against the Greeks.

BULGARIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL IN EVENT OF WAR WITH TURKS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—From an authoritative source, well informed in regard to all phases of the Near East problem, the statement was obtained by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that, in spite of the various reports that have been made to the contrary, Bulgaria will remain neutral.

"Do not be deceived by false reports,' said the diplomatist, "Bulgaria is not preparing for war."

As a matter of fact, it was explained, she lacks an army wherewith to make an attack on anyone. Under the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly, the size of her army was fixed by the Allies and it has not been possible to recruit even up to the small allowance then made. The army today numbers only 7000, and ammunition is lacking. Moreover, the present Government is a peace Government and has no intention of making a hostile gesture at any point.

As to the Turkish advance, it is well understood that the Turks, having established themselves at Constantinople, would press on to Adrianople. The word Thrace is never used by the Turks. What is now termed Thrace was the Adrianople vilayet. Undoubtedly the Turks will demand eastern Thrace and probably western Thrace also.

The Christian Science Monitor informant said that from a thorough knowledge of the Near East he believed that the best solution of the problem would be the conversion of Thrace into an autonomous state under the League of Nations, not a mandate by one of the great powers, but a Governor chosen from one of the smaller states of Europe. With a military force of 10,000 and a police force of 3000 this "sore spot" of eastern Europe could be made safe from intrigue and attack and would help to maintain the peace of Europe. It would be well if the United States could be induced to take charge of such a state, but that being hopeless the next best thing would be such a plan as outlined.

Aside from the formation of a buffer State, Gallipoli could be set apart as internationalized territory for the use of Allied troops in command of the Dardanelles, to see that they were kept open and free. With this done and Constantinople and the Bosphorus also internationalized or arranged for as seemed best for the general good of all the nations concerned, there would be no recurrence of the troubles that have vexed Europe and threatened the peace of the world for so long. That is the opinion of an experienced diplomatist who has had a long residence in Constantinople.

VETERAN TROOPS ANXIOUS TO SERVE

Canadians Bombarding Government With Many Offers of Assistance

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (Special)—W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, convened at noon today a special meeting of his Cabinet to discuss the situation arising out of the crisis in the East, with special reference to the invitation extended by Mr. Lloyd George to the dominions to contribute contingents.

The ability of the Dominion to raise on short notice and by voluntary recruitment a very considerable body of highly trained and experienced fighting men for service in the impending conflict is not questioned anywhere. Before news of the decision of the British Government was 12 hours old resolutions were being passed by various organizations throughout Canada and veterans were bombarding the Militia Department with telegrams intimating their readiness to embark upon a new crusade.

Readiness on the part of the men to go and ability on the part of the Government to organize and send are not lacking. But behind this is the question of policy—of very delicate policy indeed—and for the framing of such policy Mr. King and his Government are primarily responsible.

Desire to Await Developments

Apart entirely from the weighty considerations that there are members of Mr. King's Cabinet who are frankly and unalterably opposed to participation in any war in which the safety of the Dominion is not at stake, there is a strong tendency in official circles to await further overseas developments before committing Canada to either take an affirmative or a negative course.

The opening cabled announcements yesterday were received with something of a shock. Dispatches today, however, indicate that in England even, the action of Mr. Lloyd George does not meet with by any means unanimous approval, while there are indications that the proposal of Dominion co-operation is causing serious cogitations in Australia and South Africa.

Moreover in official circles here, there is an inclination to await further developments, to hope for an amicable settlement of the difficulty through diplomatic negotiation, and to study international and national opinion on the situation before reaching any decision as to Canada's probable part.

No Precipitate Action

That a general assurance on the part of the Dominions that they would take whatever part was consistent with their dignity and responsibilities might assist in bringing about a bloodless settlement, is, of course, realized. But there is no prospect of precipitate action on the part of the Canadian Government in the present instance.

Whatever policy the Government may decide upon, whether affirmative or negative, may have far-reaching political effects in the Dominion; therefore the Government will hasten slowly. In the event of an affirmative policy being agreed upon, a special session of Parliament could be summoned within 10 days.

In connection with past wars in which Canada has participated, it has been customary for Opposition leaders to make known to the Government their attitude; Sir Charles Tupper during the South African war informed Sir Wilfrid Laurier of the stand of his party with regard to cooperation, and in 1914 Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it known that, the Liberal Party would render all assistance possible to the Government in prosecuting Canada's part in the great war.

There were only two political parties then. There are three today. Public opinion in the Dominion was preponderatingly in favor of Canada taking part, both in the South African and the World War. It cannot be said that the same unanimity prevails with regard to the present conflict, and in Parliament opposition to further military operations overseas is not by any means confined to that party which musters a solid Quebec in its ranks.

It behooves Mr. King to step warily in this the most delicate crisis which he has yet been called upon to face.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"'The Torch-Bearers' is just as good a bit of reflection of life as Ibsen's 'Ghosts' or 'A Doll's House,' and—oh, how beautifully it is being acted."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE TORCH-BEARERS"

BY GEORGE KELLY

KLAW Th., W. 45 St., 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

MACDONALD WATSON

"The Funniest Comedian in Town," in his Comedy of Scottish Characters,

HUNKY DORY "Captivates." —N. Y. Times.

FRAZEE WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

"You will enjoy this farce."—Alan Dale.

WILLIAM COURTENAY in "Her Temporary Husband" By Edw. A. Poulton

LAST MINUTE BONUS PLEAS TO BE MADE

President to Hear Appeal of Legion Head and Get Report From Treasury

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Congress is entering the home stretch this week and only unforeseen difficulty over the tariff and soldiers' bonus can keep members here another Sunday.

By Wednesday, allowing time for its presentation, President Harding should sign the tariff bill unless the Senate sends it back to conference today on protest of Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, that the conferees exceeded their authority when they broadened the American valuation provision for the elastic tariff feature. A ruling on his point of order was to be made today.

Ship Subsidy Next

No one suspects a presidential veto for the tariff and with that measure finally out of the way the administration need look only to the passage of the ship subsidy bill at another or special session for the fulfillment of the last great constructive feature of the legislative program.

Meanwhile, Congress is marking time while the fate of the Soldiers' Bonus Bill rests in the hands of Mr. Harding. The expected bonus veto will occupy the attention of the Senate on tomorrow. Administration leaders appeared confident today that the Senate would sustain the veto. On the other hand, bonus proponents hope the measure may go through despite the belief that the President's veto will be supported by some senators who voted for the bonus. Senators are leaving Washington every day and it is difficult to maintain a quorum. Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, the Republican whip, estimates a margin of three votes in sustaining the President's veto, but unless senators can be held in Washington no poll can accurately forecast the result.

In a last desperate effort to stay the expected veto, representatives of the most influential veteran organizations and auxiliary committees, headed by Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, will call upon President Harding at the White House this afternoon. They had requested that approval or disapproval of the bill be withheld until the veterans' spokesman had an opportunity to discuss it with them. The President's reply to the overtures was consent to the conference.

Treasury's Criticism

Andrew J. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is expected to prepare the Treasury's recommendation to the President on the bonus measure. There is not the slightest doubt that his recommendation will be a severe criticism of the $4,000,000,000 drain on the Treasury, despite the fact that it covers a period of 42 years.

With the tariff and the bonus out of the way, Congress will be in a position to clean up its calendar in quick order. The few appropriation bills, necessitated by legislation just passed, will take up little time. Rejection of the Cape Cod Canal item in the river and harbor bill in the House, however, is likely to stir up a Senate protest.

The anti-lynching bill, recommended by President Harding in one of his early addresses to Congress, is a bone of contention. Administration leaders are doing their best to secure its passage at this time. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, the Administration leader, expects to call it up in the Senate as soon as the Liberian Loan Bill is disposed of. A determined resistance by southern Democrats is expected. For fear that adjournment plans may be upset the bill may be withdrawn until next session.

ENGINEERS' SOCIETY OFFICER BEGINS TOUR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—John H. Dunlap, secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers, left here today on a nation-wide speaking tour, culminating in San Francisco, where the fall meeting of the society is to be held Oct. 4 to 8. The meeting will be devoted largely to a forum on "The Water-Power Problem," and will be addressed by prominent engineers, educators and government officials of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Dunlap, formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Iowa, will make his first speech tomorrow at Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich. Other cities in which he will address local sections of the society are: Chicago, Sept. 20; St. Louis, Sept. 21; Kansas City, Sept. 22; Kansas City, Sept. 23; Omaha, Sept. 25; Denver, Sept. 26; Salt Lake City, Sept. 26; Portland, Oct. 11; Seattle, Oct. 12; Spokane, Oct. 13; Duluth, Oct. 16, and St. Paul, Oct. 17.

AMERICAN COLLEGE DEBATING METHODS VIGOROUSLY DEFENDED

Professor Baird of Bates College Takes Exceptions to Recent Indictment of System

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 18 (Special)—The whole collegiate world—and Bates in particular—has been stirred by the criticism of American methods of debating, which appeared recently in The Outlook. Bates is especially interested, because of the prominence it has attained in debating through numerous victories, including many over teams from the largest universities in the country.

Hence it is natural that Prof. A. Craig Baird of the Lewiston College should take this criticism seriously and make formal answer. Professor Baird has been in charge of debating at this college for the last 10 years and speaks with authority.

Professor Baird says: "In the indictment of American college debating it has long been customary to quote the striking opinion of Roosevelt. This opinion certainly constitutes a severe challenge to those of us who, on one hand, warmly indorse undergraduate intercollegiate debating and, on the other, honor highly the judgment of the foremost American since Lincoln.

Denounced System

"Roosevelt denounced a system of college debating 'in which each side is arbitrarily assigned a given proposition and told to maintain it without the least refernece to whether those maintaining it believe it or not.'" But as far as Professor Baird knows: "College instructors of debating do not arbitrarily assign students to a given side of a given proposition and order the victims to maintain it whether those doing so believe it or not."

On the contrary Professor Baird thinks members of collegiate courses in argumentation are usually urged to talk only in accordance with their real beliefs, and especially warned, even for the sake of practice, never to speak against their genuine convictions. The application of such strong arm pedagogy as Roosevelt and other critics have suggested would be a direct denial of the entire spirit and intent of a course in which freedom of utterance is essential, in the opinion of the Bates professor.

The Outlook editorial has charged that "there is no effort to instill sincerity and intensity of conviction" in the training of our intercollegiate debaters. Professor Baird contends that "every teacher of public speaking and debating in the American college of today recognizes that sincerity and downright earnestness are the cornerstone of argumentative proficiency. Undergraduates learn through instruction and experience that without sincerity a speaker may entertain his hearers, but can do no more. They know that to win hearts and votes they must have honest convictions and unmistakable earnestness."

Few Matured Convictions

How, then, does it happen that college students usually are ready to debate "immigration," "compulsory voting," "cabinet government," "direct primaries," etc.? Professor Baird maintains that on most of these questions involving policies of governmental expediency few students have matured convictions. He says: "Natural or inherited prejudice rather than intelligent moral beliefs exists in their minds. It is my opinion that one of the best ways to form a stable judgment on a great national issue is to argue it freely.

"This process means a full investigation of both sides, analysis, a discovery of the real issues, a marshalling of the evidence, and a presentation of the completed case before opponents equally skilled. Thus debating, properly conducted and supervised, removes the real peril to sincerity—namely, blind passion and unreasoning prejudice. The real debater, as distinguished from the contentious quibbler, develops broadmindedness and a spirit of fairness because the debater applies constantly the habit of judicial investigation and of reflection."

Profesor Baird notes that Roosevelt said: "What we need is to turn out of our colleges men with ardent convictions on the side of the right; not young men who can make good argument for either right or wrong as their interest bids them." The Bates professor of argumentation is of the same opinion. "Surely," he declares, "this statement accurately describes what is the primary function of the liberal college—the production of men of character and conviction. To this end we recommend the encouragement of debating courses. Like Roosevelt we have noticed the temptation to young men to 'make a good argument for either right or wrong as their interest bids them.'

Argument May Be Perverted

"We freely admit that argumentation, like literature and other arts, may be perverted. Some lawyers may have Lincoln's serene faith that right makes might and his loyalty to that faith; others may practice courtroom or political platform demagogery. Some literary geniuses may dedicate their talents to the use of certain degenreate magazines. Skillful debaters, too, may err.

"A far graver danger, in my opinion, is that of giving college degrees to men and women who have loose opinions, snap judgments, narrow prejudices. What America needs above all things today is a body of college-trained leaders who can think their way rationally through the immense and confusing issues that beset us. The American method of training in debate serves this end definitely and effectively."

Finally Professor Baird maintains: "If college debating is suffering an eclipse, and we reserve judgment on the matter, I think we shall find that the real cause is in the constant multiplication of the extra-curriculum activities of the student, the 'side-shows,' former President Wilson calls them. How can a student find time for serious preparation of a debate if he must make the college frat, the glee club, the paper, to say nothing of that small group who become immortalized forever by a victory in the bowl or stad'um?"

In the opinion of Professor Baird debating is not to be condemned but rather the ever-lengthening list of other college activities and the diversions identified with our hurried and practical mode of living. "Let us simplify the undergraduate program," Professor Baird states, "and recall—if necessary—the student to his real intellectual destiny and to that end spur him on to sound and thorough thinking. So will interest in debating revive."

GREAT FORD MOTOR PLANT IS DESERTED

Industrial Army of 100,000 Enters on Period of Idleness for First Time in Months

DETROIT, Sept. 18 (By The Associated Press)—An industrial army of more than 100,000 today entered upon a period of idleness, and the mammoth Ford Motor Company plants were deserted, except for caretakers, for the first time in months.

As many of the idle factory workers were seeking new jobs, Henry Ford renewed his efforts to solve his fuel problem. His task, he maintained, was to obtain fuel at what he considered a reasonable price. To accept coal at prices quoted him, Mr. Ford previously had declared would be a "submission to profiteers."

No statement had been made by the manufacturer today as to the probable duration of the suspension of work at his plants, but Edsel B. Ford, president of the company, voiced the hope that a way out of the fuel difficulty might soon be found.

Whether the reported plan of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for a nation-wide co-operative agreement among manufacturers would aid the company still was in doubt. As outlined here, the plan is in agreement with Mr. Ford's stand in the coal situation, to the extent that it would provide against undue price inflation as well as for transportation to all industries, large and small, of enough fuel to keep them in operation. The plan was being considered today by local manufacturers, as well as the Chamber of Commerce fuel committee.

JOBS ARE RESTORED TO 50,000 STRIKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

court today, with only four days remaining before the expiration of the temporary restraining order (Sept. 21). The remaining four days are to be devoted to the defense and final arguments with the Government attorneys holding permission to offer additional evidence. Judge Wilkerson has warned both sides that the present order will not be renewed if they fail to conclude their arguments before the time limit Thursday.

Mr. Untermyer Will Conduct Daugherty Impeachment Case

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Announcement that Samuel Untermyer of New York, would represent him in impeachment proceedings against Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, was made today by Oscar E. Keller (R.), Representative from Minnesota.

Hearing of the impeachment charges was postponed by the House judiciary committee until December.

The motion to postpone was adopted by a strict party vote, the three Democratic members—H. W. Sumners, Texas; R. Y. Thomas, Kentucky, and John N. Tillman, Arkansas—opposing it. Andrew J. Volstead, chairman, Representative from Minnesota, announced that the case would be taken up immediately after Congress reassembled for the short session.

Shop Crafts Counsel Calls Conspiracy Charge Absurd

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—Attorneys for the striking rail craft leaders today renewed their motion for dismissal of the injunction bill brought by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General. Judge James H. Wilkerson said he was ready to hear the argument.

Donald R. Richberg, counsel for B. M. Jewell and John Scott, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the shop crafts, declared in his opening statement that many of the affidavits of violence produced last week by the Government were "hearsay, rumors, speculation and even perjury."

The affidavits charged acts of sabotage to the strikers, he said, whereas the acts might as well be charged to defective equipment. He said the Government was laboring under a "fundamental misconception" of the purposes of the shopcrafts and read from the constitution of the railway employees' department, American Federation of Labor, to show what he called the "absurdity" of trying to charge its leaders with conspiracy.

The officers have no power to call a strike, he said, and can only carry out the expressed will of the membership when it has voted to suspend work.

"This case is a demonstration of a conspiracy to persecute these officers and prevent their doing anything they lawfully can to prosecute this strike," Mr. Richberg said.

Discussing lawful and unlawful rights of railroad strikers, the defense attorney, answering a question by the court, said it was "absolutely unlawful" for train service employees to abandon trains and passengers without bringing them into the terminal. He denied, however, that the "so-called desert abandonment" in the southwest ever took place. The question of the right of all rail workers to bring about an absolute cessation of transportation by a simultaneous strike is one for Congress to consider, he added.

Mr. Richberg read from section 20 of the Clayton act the clauses defining the rights of employees. Judge Wilkerson declared he did not believe the Clayton act would apply if it was assumed the Government had shown the dominant purpose of the rail strike was destruction of interstate commerce.

Mr. Richberg agreed, but declared if such a dominant purpose was shown then he could not admit the court's jurisdiction as it would plainly be a matter for indictment and criminal prosecution instead of injunction proceedings in a court of equity.

ARGENTINA FEELS RADIO ENTHUSIASM

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 18—There is one class of trader in Buenos Aires remaining unaffected by the general business depression—the dealer in radio apparatus. Wireless telephony has a wonderful grip on the imagination here, and wherever one travels in and around the city at least two or three aerials are constantly within view.

Arrangements for broadcasting are still inadequate and the "listener-in" has to content himself with amateur recitals on wheezy old phonographs. Transmission is, in most cases, faulty also, and that, combined with well-worn discs, makes radio-telephony in Argentina more of a painful rite than a pleasure.

SCHOOL TO SEEK FUND OF $1,000,000

Bishop Lawrence Tells of Plans for Cambridge Institution

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 18—The task of raising $1,000,000 for the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., will be undertaken by Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, he announced last night at a dinner of delegates to the Episcopal General Convention.

Bishop Lawrence said he had accepted the duty of chairman because he had known every student, teacher and officer of the school in its 56 years of history. "I have been student, teacher and dean," he said. "I have had experience too; have worked eight years with wage earners, nine years in Cambridge at this school and at Harvard; have been bishop of a large and thickly populated area for 29 years; and have traveled for the church throughout the country in peace and war. What is experience good for except to place it at the service of others and in the best cause?"

"While the immediate goal of this campaign is $1,000,000," Bishop Lawrence explained, "The real purpose is that by the better equipment of the school she will do more effectively what her short history has proven she can do—turn out spiritual leaders."

REPARATION CRISIS BELIEVED PASSED

Arrangement Reported Reached Among Various Banks

PARIS, Sept. 18 (By the Associated Press)—The reparation crisis has been virtually settled by the negotiations in London of Rudolph Havenstein, president of the Reichsbank, according to reports reaching here today.

Dr. Havenstein's successful transactions are said to have been negotiated through London and Amsterdam. The Bank of England and certain Dutch banks have agreed to make possible the payment by Germany to Belgium of the treasury notes due at the end of the year, it is declared. This would be done by means of a loan. Germany, in turn, would repay the loan at the end of 18 months.

Sir John Bradbury, British member of the Reparations Commission, returned to Paris today after conferences with Dr. Havenstein in London. It is thought here that if a settlement has been reached, it was largely due to Sir John's efforts.

SAMUEL GOMPERS WILL GO ON STUMP

Approved Candidates for Congress to Be Supported

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 18—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced yesterday that he would stump the country this fall in support of non-partisan candidates for Congress upon whom the Federation has put the stamp of its approval.

The announcement was made at the Hotel Ambassador where, after adjourning the annual session of the executive council of the federation last night, Mr. Gompers remained in conference with several of the vice-presidents and political leaders of the federation.

Details of yesterday's session of the federation chiefs were not made public. Those in attendance, however, declare that plans were complete for carrying out the executive council's decision to speed Labor's plans for entering the fall campaign.

NEW DEVICE GUIDES LINER IN CHANNELS OF NEW YORK HARBOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—A device designed to guide vessels safely through the channels of this harbor in thick weather has been tested on the American liner Manchuria as she steamed through the harbor and Ambrose Channel on her way to Hamburg.

The device, which consists of seven conductor wires submerged in the channel from Ambrose Channel Light to a place in the Upper Bay, gave the Manchuria ample sound indications of her position in the fairway throughout her departure from port. Sensitive wires slung over the vessel's side and trailed below the surface, served to communicate a buzzing sound to the bridge when the vessel was safely in mid-channel.

INJUNCTION CALLED A BLOW AT WORKERS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18—The national executive committee of the Socialist Party yesterday adopted a resolution declaring that the injunction issued by Judge Wilkerson against the striking railway shopmen was "a blow struck against the working people," and that it "lines up the Government squarely against the interests of the people and on the side of the greedy exploiters of Labor."

After pledging the "continued support" of the Socialist Party to the striking shopmen, the resolution said: "In resisting a most unjustifiable cut in wages, the shopmen are making a fight to maintain a decent standard of living, which is to the best interests of the people of this country."

BUSINESS SHOW INTERESTS PUBLIC

Exhibits at Pittsburgh's First Exposition Includes Post Office in Full Operation

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 18 (Special) — Pittsburgh's first business show opened today at Motor Square Garden, with an exposition of better office methods and equipment that promises to be a display of ususual interest, both to the general public and the business man as well. It is the first of its kind ever attemped here and will continue all week.

The exhibits have been arranged so as to be not only of passing interest but instructive and educational. The United States Postal Department has a well-equipped post office in operation at the show, in which mail will be handled just as it is in the general offices. This is the first time, it is said, that the Government has had an exhibit for the post office at any public show and is for the purpose of educating the general public in the proper use of the mails. The department is conducting a campaign throughout the country to educate senders of mail, and the exhibit shows just what happens to mail improperly addressed and the great deal of time lost and trouble caused to the employees of the post office.

Another exhibit of interest is one that shows the possibilities of radio. It is conducted by the Electrical Radio Company, a Pittsburgh concern, who have several models of the Ware Self-Contained Receiver at their booth. This machine will pick up during the week the Westinghouse concerts from East Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Atlanta, Chicago and Kansas City.

There are hourly demonstrations of adding, calculating and addressing machines, to say nothing of the modern typewriting machines that are almost human in the work they do. One of the latter machines writes mechanically individual letters.

The showing of new things, the demonstration of the development of improvements and refinements in this exposition provide an opportunity to grasp in the broadest manner the idea of what is really being done to facilitate the movement of commerce and to make possible the passing along to the consumer of great economies affected by the installation of time and money-saving devices.

CANADA TO MAKE FRENCH TREATY

W. L. Mackenzie King Makes an Important Statement

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (Special)—Coincident with the announcement made at Stouffville, Ontario, recently by W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, to the effect that W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, was negotiating a new treaty with France, that a member of the Cabinet would early leave for Australia to arrange with that Commonwealth a reciprocity pact, and that there were confident hopes that the British cattle embargo would be removed before the new year, James Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, made a declaration at the Ottawa Exhibition regarding the Government's trade policy, speaking of the recent decisions in the American tariff.

Mr. Robb ventured the opinion that they had apparently been brought about with a view toward reducing the trade of the United States' best customers. This he said may temporarily disturb Canadian enterprises when a country puts up extreme barriers hindering necessary purchases that country placed a stumbling block against its own trade and fostered discontent among its people. "We in Canada" be concluded "will have to try and find other markets for our produce and give the preference to those who give preference to us."

NATIONAL BANK CALL ISSUED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The comptroller of the currency has issued a call for the condition of national banks as of the close of business Sept. 15.

WORLD SURVEY ASKED IN COLLEGE

Too Little Stress Laid on Foreign Affairs, Report on 500 Institutions Declares

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Three changes in educational methods in universities and colleges are necessary if Americans are to understand foreign relations properly, William H. Allen, social worker and educator, and director of the Institute for Public Service, declared yesterday in announcing the result of a survey of 500 institutions.

The survey, he said, disclosed that 325 of the schools and colleges do not mention foreign affairs among the subjects taught. Of 185 institutions which directly or incidentally teach the subject in one form or another, seven give courses in present day world policies, Mr. Allen said; 40 have courses in contemporaneous history; 33 in foreign relations; 53 in the history of diplomacy; 69 in international law; 25 in comparative governments, while but 10 give special courses on the World War and its results.

Textbooks and lecture instruction, Mr. Allen recommends, must give way to question-and-answer instruction; instead of permitting a few to elect courses in foreign relations, every college student should be expected to include the work in his curriculum, and a national conference of college trustees must be held to discuss ways and means of broadening the scope of subjects taught.

WARCRAFT MODELS SHOWN

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION, Great Lakes, Ill., Sept 18—Sixteen models of fighting ships of the American Navy, ranging from the Bon Homme Richard of John Paul Jones to the latest battle cruiser, have been placed on display at the headquarters of the ninth naval district here. The models were furnished to Capt. Waldo Evans, commandant of the district, by the bureau of construction and repair.

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JUGOSLAVS ARE NOW STANDING FIRMLY ON THEIR OWN FEET

Lupton Wilkinson Says Economic and Political Position of Country Among the Soundest in Europe

By GARDNER L. HARDING

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—That the economic and political position of Jugoslavia is today among the soundest in Europe is the testimony of Lupton A. Wilkinson, who has just returned to this city from a trip abroad in which he traveled extensively over the new Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes and interviewed most of the leading men of the Pashitch Government. Mr. Wilkinson, who was asked by some of the bankers concerned in the recent Jugoslav loan of $25,000,000 from American bankers to make a special survey of the material and moral securities offered by the Kingdom, reports that while conditions are by no means ideal, and even in some respects not yet normal again after the war, Jugoslavia has made what must be admitted to be an astonishing recovery.

"The most interesting political phase of the present Jugoslav Government," he said, "is its sincere determination to keep the peace. Mr. Pashitch said to me that the first man who should make himself responsible for the starting of another war in Europe ought to be executed as a common criminal, and he and his Government have certainly lived up to this vow. To anyone visiting Jugoslavia now it is apparent that the anti-Italian feeling of the immediate past has been resolutely laid aside. Traditionally, the Italians and the Dalmatian Slavs in particular are firm friends; Italian culture has made great headway into the country, and the Jugoslavs have believed through all the disturbance over Fiume that the aggressive policy directed and tolerated from Rome represented but a small fraction of the Italian people.

Abandon Fiume

"Today, at any rate, the Jugoslavs are content to abandon Fiume as a political objective, and are concentrating on a much more fruitful port, that of Cattaro. The present railway projected to connect that port with the rest of the nation, which is to be built with American funds, will make Cattaro one of the greatest ports on the Adriatic. It will benefit not only Jugoslavia but Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and even Austria and will connect the Adriatic with the Danube and with the Ægean and Black Seas and will mark a new period in the peaceful economic development of the one-time storm center of the world in south-eastern Europe.

"Some of the facts of the economic recovery of Jugoslavia, as I verified them when I left Belgrade late in August, are unequaled elsewhere in Europe. For instance, the per capita debt and the per capita issues of paper money are less than anywhere else in Europe. The peasants of the country, who constitute 80 per cent of the population, actually hoard their paper money, so certain are they that it will retain its present value. Indeed, so far had this phenomenon been carried this fall that peper money was actually going out of circulation, and the Government had to issue $200,000,000 worth of the new dinars in a so-called 'harvest issue,' which is to be compulsorily called in when the harvest is put on the market. So strong is peasant economics that the amount of peasant taxes averages the same number of dinars as it did before the war, although the face value of the dinar is only one-fourteenth as much. This means that the peasant is not paying enough taxes, of course, but a state that can get along under these circumstances, when the rest of the common people of Europe is overburdened with taxation, is certainly exceptional.

Modest in Aims

"Jugoslavia's peasants are rapidly reaching out to meet the rest of the world; but they have had very little preparation for self-government and they are still extremely modest in their aims and their claims of success. Lazarevitch, the Premier who took office just after the war, not only had never been outside of his country but the occasion of his visit to Paris and other capitals to negotiate for his country was the first time he had been out of his peasant dress. Now he is back doing the practical work of his own farm.

"The economic prospects of the country are enormous. The exports of 1921 were double those of 1920, and there is every likelihood, with the unprecedented exportation of 150,000 carloads of grain, that they will be doubled again this year. In corn production the nation ranks first in Europe and second in the world, in wheat fifth in Europe and eighth in the world, its plum crop is more than twice that of the United States and France, its nearest competitors, combined; in prunes and certain kinds of grapes it is unrivaled, and it contains a greater variety of minerals useful to mankind than any other similar area in Europe. A more immediate instance of the country's growth is the great spurt in building construction. In Belgrade alone 800 new buildings were constructed last year and more than 2000 were renovated. For the little state of Montenegro, which, despite all rumors to the contrary, lives in perfect harmony within the Jugoslav federation, an impressive scheme is being undertaken to lower the waters of Lake Scutari by eight feet and thus add 12,000 hectares of fertile land to that country, or more than exist today throughout all that precipitous little land.

"Raditch, the Croatian Communist leader, who poses as an apostle of Croatian separatism with a motley following of peasants, red Communists and ex-Austrian royalists, has been a thorn in the side of the government, but he has too good an opinion of the federation which has built up Jugoslavia to endanger it beyond a certain point. All in all, the Jugoslavs, the first beneficiaries of American relief to dispense with it and undertake the care of their own people are amply justifying the foreign aid which made them a free nation, and are today standing firmly on their own feet."

ITALIANS DESIRE TO GO ABROAD

Colonization Scheme Being Presented to Canadian Government

MONTREAL, Sept. 10 (Special Correspondnce) — A huge colonization scheme to settle Italian emigrants in Canada is projected by the Government of Italy, which has sent Joseph de Michelis, General Commissioner of Emigration, to make a minute survey of industrial and agricultural conditions in the Dominion, with the view to ascertaining the quota and the type of immigrant most needed here. Italy, Mr. de Michelis said in explaining his mission, is faced with a problem which has been increasing since the beginning of the war. Up to 1914 the annual emigration volume was some 450,000 persons. During the war the movement was suspended, and since the cessation of hostilities it has not exceeded 250,000 persons annually, leaving a constantly increasing surplus which tends to aggravate economic conditions.

"What we aim at," he said, "is to develop a co-operative scheme which will be in the interest of Canada and of Italy. We have a fine type of industrial and agricultural worker who is willing to emigrate if conditions abroad are sufficiently attractive. We want these workers to emigrate, but we also want to assure ourselves that when they arrive in their new homeland that they will have every opportunity of earning a good livelihood.

"The Government of Italy is prepared to enforce—in fact, it is doing so now—a rigid discrimination in the selection of those who will be permitted to leave the country for Canada.

"Taking these factors all in all, the Italian emigrant will be a valuable asset to Canada, as he not only is an industrious worker, but is prepared to become a permanent citizen of his new land. This is evidenced by the fact that of the 150,000 Italians in Canada and the 2,000,000 in the United States, more than 60 per cent are naturalized citizens. From this it may be taken that we have at least 100,000 permanent settlers to offer each year."

TZECH COOPERATIVE GROUPS FLOURISH

Great Increase in Membership Shown in Two Years—Chinese Society Begun

MANCHESTER, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence) — Reports of the world-wide activity of co-operation continue in a never ending stream to find their way to the headquarters of the British co-operative movement in Manchester.

It is reported that the Food Minister of Tzechoslovakia has decided to create consumers' councils. These councils will form sections of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, charged with the special duty of protecting the interests of the consumers. Whenever an official announcement of this kind is made, it is generally a proof that there is a pretty strong co-operative movement in the country concerned.

Great Increase Shown

Thus it is found that the turnover of the Tzech Co-operative Wholesale Society during the year 1921 amounted to 980,355,328 crowns, and the net profits to 2,166,407 crowns. The share capital, the amount of which was raised during the war, totaled 11,462,000 crowns. The society has branches at Mährisch-Ostrau, Pilsen, and Sillein, and a goods transport depôt at Tetschen. The productive departments consist of a mill, bakery and brick-kiln at Kladno, a foodstuffs factory and malt-house at Prague-Lieben, a spice-mill, underwear factory and printing works.

The latest figures from Rumania, covering a period from the beginning of 1919 to the end of March, 1921, show a remarkable progress in the co-operative movement in that country. The Societies for Joint Supply and Sale increased from 360 to 1428 in the years 1919, 1921; the forestry societies in the same time increased from 222 to 1428.

The forestry societies have undertaken on a large scale the exploitation of forests yielding resin. Although their own finances were insufficient, they, nevertheless, had two guarantees of success: Firstly, the firm resolve of the peasants to escape from the speculation of private contractors, and, secondly, the financial and technical assistance of the Central Co-operative Union.

By virtue of a special decree, the Central Union has been authorized to export considerable quantities of cereals, and contracts have been effected with Italy, Austria and other countries. Recently the union has been intrusted with the execution of a contract between the State of Rumania and the French Government for the exportation to France of 15,000 wagon loads of corn and 5000 wagon loads of maize and rye.

China Has Society

A co-operative society has just been organized at the Fuh-Tan University in Shanghai, China. The name of the society is the Ping Ming Co-operative Association. It is in close touch with the Co-operative League of New York, and is profiting by American education and experience.

The oldest distributive co-operative society in Vienna is The First Vienna Distributive Society, which was established in 1862. Originally an association of officials, it removed the restrictions on membership after three years, and became the leading co-operative society of the Vienna middle class.

Until the amalgamation of the Workers Distributive Societies, this society was the largest in Austria. It has 42 stores in Vienna and district, two at Klosterneuburg, and one at Mauer. At present the society supplies with provisions approximately 100,000 households, representing more than 300,000 individuals. Its sales for 1921 amounted in value to 2,433,248,506 crowns; the turnover for the first quarter of the current year exceeded this figure.

PROGRESS TRACED OF RADIO ADVANCE

First Canadian National Convention Held in Toronto

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The first national radio convention and exhibition was held recently under the auspices of the Wireless Association of Toronto.

Starting with the first transatlantic signal, from Poldhu, Cornwall to St. Johns' Newfoundland, in 1901, John H. Thompson, chief engineer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Montreal, sketched the gradual development to modern around-the-world communication. In 1910 the first promising result was obtained, the wireless telegraph between Canada and Europe was put on a reliable basis, and it has retained that position, gathering more and more speedy methods. The first signal flashed across the ocean was projected by a transmitter of 10 kilowatts, today there are in operation stations having a power of 1000 kilowatts. As in wired telegraphy, automatic devices for transmission and reception are now in use, making possible a speed of 200 words a minute.

As a crowning achievement, due to the efforts of the pioneers of 20 years ago, Mr. Thompson cited the powerful stations of Carnarvon, Wales, and Sydney, Australia, 12,500 miles apart, and within range of each other. He thought it likely that power tubes will displace the alternators which are now in use for long-distance work.

ADVANCE OF JAPANESE WOMEN EXPECTED TO DEVELOP COUNTRY

Equality With Men in Gainful Occupations and Professions Rapidly Proving a Fact in Island Kingdom

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence) — The women of Japan are awakening, and moving forward more rapidly than that country as a whole, and the upward and outward movement of these women means the real awakening of Japan, Government and people, in the opinion of Miss Mary Page of this city, here on a brief vacation after five years in Kyoto, Japan, as general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association.

"Between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 native women are now in professional work in Japan," said Miss Page, "and an equal number are working in factories and stores. When I went to Japan the women were entirely subjective to the men, in every walk of life; today, they are even in the universities, advancing side by side with the men. Education, the World War, and a demonstration of their ability to work intelligently are responsible for the rise of the Japanese women from absolute nothingness five or six years ago to an almost equal plane with the men. Today there are at least 6,000,000 women working at gainful occupations, in the professional field and in manufactories and stores in Japan.

"These women have left their homes to enter fields of endeavor once believed to be reserved exclusively for men. There have been strenuous objections from the men, but these have been overcome by the great numbers of women who have, almost simultaneously, demanded the right to work equally with men. This trend of the times is awakening Japan to better things, and it means that a state of real democracy will be reached by Japan within a few years. More and more women are following their progressive sisters to occupations outside the home, and in time Japan will be like the United States, in that its women will be in every field of endeavor and advancement.

"Great numbers of Japanese women have entered the men's university at Tokyo. They receive no degrees, and have few rights there, yet the very fact that they have been permitted to enter points another milestone on their long and hard road to equality. Nowhere in the world are the girls and women so eager for education as in Japan, and all education offered by foreigners is most eagerly and earnestly taken up by the women. These women are fortunate in one respect—they have no feminine prejudices to overcome, for they have no background as women; they always have been subservient to the men, and, when a woman or a group of women undertakes to advance there is no opposition from the other women. The men, on the other hand, trained since childhood in the traditions of the Samurai, find the greatest of opposition from their fathers, grandfathers, uncles and even older brothers when they endeavor to follow western ideas and ideals.

"The outlook and opportunity for Japanese women is the greatest it ever has been, and under their coming influence I expect to see a freer and more rapidly developing Japan within a very few years."

A Woman Brings Success to a Montana Iron Works

Great Falls, Mont.
Special Correspondence

COURAGE. Vision. Patience. These, explained Miss M. Cerula Woodbury, president of the Great Falls Iron Works, are the main requisites for success in business. "One needs courage first, of course," said Miss Woodbury, who has the distinction of probably being the only woman in the United States at the head of a prosperous iron plant, "and vision that projects the finished product; and then plenty of patience to wait for the accomplishment of the dream.

"I have watched our present plant grow from a few small buildings that seemed so far out of Great Falls that many friends jokingly asked why we did not move into the city. But I have also seen the city grow up about our establishment, which extended from those few small buildings to its present fine capacity. And a good steady job of creative work is a lot of fun, after all, isn't it?"

Miss M. Cerula Woodbury

Who Is President of the Great Falls Iron Works, One of the Busiest Industries in Montana

The business over which she is executive head was founded by her father, L. S. Woodbury, about 30 years ago. For many years Miss Woodbury was his chief assistant, and about 1907 took over the active management. Because of her thorough knowledge of the industry, she became her father's logical successor about five years ago when the company was reorganized. Since then she has doubled the output of the establishment, which today employs more than 150 men.

As president of the company, Miss Woodbury supervises every department. She is in intimate and constant touch not only with the business offices but with the machine shops, foundry, structural and blacksmith shops. It has been said of her that "she is quick to recognize indications of business conditions needing wholesome thought and keeps fully abreast of all new developments affecting her field of effort. She has earned the respect and esteem of her co-workers styled by some of them the 'sterner sex,' because of her highly developed business acumen."

Miss Woodbury explained that she aims always to make the enterprise a benefit both to the employees and to the community in which they live, and to this end she maintains the most democratic and friendly relation with all of them, including their families. "I want my people to have full return for their work," she volunteered, "and I want, as well, to have our output sold exactly as we represent it. The right kind of progress in business, gained by honest effort and square dealing, brings with it the greatest amount of satisfaction."

This feminine Vulcan admits being a natural optimist, always feeling confident of the ultimate success of any worthy undertaking. She frequently has been urged to enter the contest for mayoralty honors, but asserts that for the present she has all she can do properly to conduct her foundries and machine shops.

Miss Woodbury comes, not only from a family trained in the manufacturing business, but of sturdy New England stock. She was born among the granite hills at Nashua, N. H. Her schooling there and at Burlington, Vt., gave her the educational advantages which molded her thoughts along lines of loyalty and faith in the future, which have contributed in making a success of a one-time doubtful enterprise.

BEE-KEEPING PROVES SUCCESS IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—At the annual outing of the Manitoba Beekeepers Association, authorities on honey culture from the United States voiced their surprise at the remarkable progress of this industry in Manitoba. Although the impression was general in the south that Manitoba was too far north and its climate too rigorous for the successful production of honey, they were pleasantly astonished to realize that not only was this belief inaccurate, but that the status of the industry in the province was far in advance of that in the south.

The outing was held on the farm of G. M. Newton, president of the association, at Old England on the banks of the Red River, where in an area of 28 acres, part of which is devoted to other phases of farming, Mr. Newton maintains 480 stands.

F. C. Pellett, assistant editor of the American Bee Journal, of Hamilton, Ill., who spoke at the gathering, asserted that in a tour of investigation he had ascertained that in Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan the beekeepers were getting more honey per colony than any keeper in the south.

Dr. Webster of the North Dakota agricultural college, who also was a visitor at the gathering, confirmed Mr. Pellett's remarks anent the leading position Manitoba occupied in the field of honey culture.

An announcement of considerable interest was made by Prof. A. V. Mitchener of the Manitoba agricultural college, who said that a course in bee culture would be given at the college during the coming winter, starting on Jan. 22 and lasting for two weeks, during which time 40 lectures will be given and 20 laboratory tests will be made.

PERMIT ISSUED FOR NEW BRIDGE

Large Steel Structure to Span San Francisco Bay

VALLEJO, Cal., Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Permit to construct a steel suspension bridge across Carquinez Straits, an arm of the northern sector of San Francisco Bay, at a cost of $2,000,000 has been issued to the San Francisco Transit Company, according to official announcement of Otto Freyermuth, president of the company, which has surveyors at work on both sides of the straits.

The bridge will be hung between Dillon's Point, on the Vallejo side of Carquinez Straits, and the Contra Costa County pierhead, directly opposite on the southern side. It will be of the suspension type, 3100 feet in length, with a middle span of 1500 feet, shore spans 750 feet each, and a clearance of 135 feet above mean high water. The piers will be sunk 90 feet into the bottom of the straits, and the towers wil rise 300 feet above the surface at mean high water. The roadway will be 30 feet wide, nearly twice as wide as the present highway which it will carry, and which is now linked across these straits by a ferry. The bridge will be for vehicular traffic only, and will require about one year to buld.

Charles Evans Fowler, of New York, who is now building the Detroit-Windsor suspension bridge, has been retained to construct this bridge.

UTAH SEEKING LOW COAL RATES

Brief Is Filed in Case Against Western Railroads

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The brief in the case of the Utah coal operators against the western carriers in which the plaintiffs ask for "the establishment of reasonable and non-discriminatory through and joint rates on coal from the Utah mines to points in the States of Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska and to Missouri River points," has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Traffic Service Bureau of Utah.

Thousands of dollars annually are expected to be saved to Utah coal operators if the case, which involves also the reasonableness of rates on coal from Utah to points in California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, is decided in favor of the complainants. Reductions in the rates to points in the northwest and inland points of Pacific coast states are asked on the basis that present rates are too high to permit Utah operators to compete with water-borne coal brought into the country.

AMENDMENT URGED TO BAN CHILD LABOR

National Committee Official Says "Host of Children" Now Being Sent to Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Declaring a nation that cannot protect its own children from industrial exploitation should be ashamed of itself, Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, sets forth his views in the current issue of the American Child.

Mr. Lovejoy urges the adoption of a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to limit, or prohibit the labor of children under 16 years of age, and pledges support to the McCormick senate resolution proposing such an amendment. He continues:

It has been published to the world that the United States of America cannot protect its children in industr.. There have been two attempts and two failures, leaving little likelihood of effective action by reliance on existing constitutional powers. Moreover, any action would necessarily be indirect, for never under the present Constitution has there been any possibility of federal legislation dealing with child labor as child labor.

There is no democracy in permitting backward localities to use up childhood. The laws of 28 states, in one respect or another, are below the very reasonable standards fixed by the two federal acts. Now that the second federal act has been declared invalid in Georgia, dependent children, 12 years old, may be worked 10 hours a day, and children 14½, all night long.

In North Carolina, children of 14 may be worked 11 hours a day during school vacations, and children of 14 the same long work day the entire year. Reports coming in indicate that a host of children are now going to work who would have been kept in school if the Federal act had remained in force. Federal protection must be restored to these boys and girls.

It may turn out that a constitutional amendment will be all the federal protection necessary; or, in other words, that the states, knowing that Congress can do the job, will themselves give full protection to America's children. If they do, legislature by Congress will not be needed; but in any case, act.

SOCIALISTS PLAN CAMPAIGN

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16—The national executive committee of the Socialist party met today to plan congressional campaigns in various States. Victor Berger of Milwaukee, William H. Henry, Indianapolis; James H. Maurer of Reading, Pa.; President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; B. Charney Vladeck, New York; George E. Roewer, Jr., Boston, and Otto Branstetter, Chicago, executive secretary of the party, attended.

MACHINE PICTS CRANBERRIES

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Cranberry growers of New Jersey just now are interested in experiments now in progress with a picking machine. For many years the berries have been gathered almost entirely by hand, due to the difficulty of inventing a machine that will pick them without injuring the vines.

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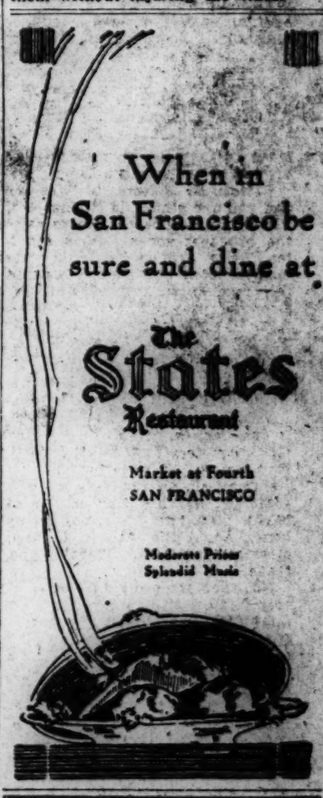

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The Rhine Country That Many See and the Hinterland That Few See

OF THE swelling eastbound flood of American tourists that disembarks at Liverpool, Cherbourg or Hamburg there is probably a great number who expect at some time during their European sojourn to visit the Rhine valley. Here one can probably find more of historic interest, more industry and more natural scenic beauty combined than in any other place in Europe. And of the thousands that will stop at the modern hotels at Cologne, Bonn or Coblenz there will be only a very few who will even catch a glimpse of the really picturesque German countryside within a dozen kilometers of these thriving centers of industry and learning.

At Coblenz, for instance, recently headquarters of a vast American army, one may spend the night at the Hotel Metropole with every comfort and luxury. If streets are crooked and you find yourself compelled to step into a store entry-way to allow the rather antiquated street car to pass, you lay it to lack of foresight on the part of the city founders. But stores, factories and public buildings, especially the vast box-like palace recently occupied by the Kaiser, are all quite as modern as you find in any European city of the same size. It is a truly beautiful city, too. The Kaiser Denkmal, great equestrian statue of Kaiser Wilhelm I which stands at the junction of the Moselle and Rhine, the famous "schiffbrucke," or pontoon bridge, the vast fortifications at Ehrenbreitstein, attract every visitor to the Rhine country.

The Customary Glimpse

From Coblenz steamboat excursions will carry you down river past the university city of Bonn to the cathedral city of Cologne or up river to the Lorelei, Bingen and Mainz. And then you will see that Germany is at work, black smoke pouring from tall stacks, tiny puffing locomotives switching toy freight cars and queer, square-looking trucks pounding over uneven stone roads.

And back of these the terraced hillside, where men and women cling on what seem impossible slopes to cultivate their vineyards.

This is a glimpse of the Rhine valley that the thousands see. This is the Rhine valley that, with many more details as to ruins, shops, monuments and marks, will be discussed over dinner tables and at bridge parties, thrown on the winter lyceum screens, and glorified in professors' lectures. But there is another Rhine valley quite as real as this one and quite as interesting, but at least a century behind the river cities in civilization.

Take a short trip into the hinterland. Your train arrives and departs on schedule almost to the minute—time-tables are far more dependable even now in Germany than in any other country in Europe. You slide along with hardly a sound or bump, remarkable when you notice how light and small are the coaches. Only a wonderful rock-ballasted roadbed and steel ties make it possible.

Forests Like Truck Gardens

First the train starts diving back of mountains and then through tunnels and very soon you have lost the river altogether. Now, instead of vineyards on the hilltops, there are vast forests—like truck gardens, with new trees planted in rows and all trees of even height. Instead of the wide river, tiny streams winding through very green valleys with moss-covered mills instead of factories and stone cottages instead of shops and palaces.

Detrain at Selters, in Westerwald, and you are almost in the heart of the Rhine hinterland—the Rhine valley in the broadest sense. It is night. A few little groups or lone travelers huddle about the station waiting for the train which goes back to Coblenz a few minutes later. Follow the 20 or more of your fellow travelers who are picking their way across the tracks to a dimly lighted coach a hundred feet from the station.

Going Back Half a Century

This, says a shawled "hausmutter," is the narrow gauge for Herschbach, six kilometers and at least 50 years from Selters. With a first-class ticket you may sit on the very hard board seats in the fore part of the single coach. Otherwise you may sit on the bench about the wall in the second-class compartment. Probably you will stand.

Not such smooth riding now. Progress is slow and very rough. The oil lamp flickers at each bump and finally goes out. The heavy oak heel of another passenger, a quarry worker, comes down heavily on your toe as the car gives a lurch and bound. Over in a far corner a woman starts singing a folk song to her own accordion accompaniment. The other passengers join in with good spirit and only fair harmony. It only seems a few minutes when the coach comes to a grinding and squeaking stop at Herschbach, the end of the line.

Down the unlit streets at the Hotel Keep the proprietor awaits you with a broad smile and a candle. He leads the way back over worn stone floors and upstairs that "give" under foot through halls that smell close and musty. You climb into a billowy feather bed which seems to shut out every bit of air.

The Medieval Village

A look around the village the next morning! The sidewalk, if it could be called such, is barely two feet wide where it is not interrupted by stone steps leading to front doors. All houses, at least in the center of town, come out flush with this narrow walk and most of them join walls with the next house. Most have stone floors built centuries ago, well worn near the door sills. Ceilings are invariably low. Almost every window, if it is after 10 in the morning, frames the ample features of a "hausfrau" serenely knitting or excitedly calling across the narrow street to a neighbor.

Do not venture too far, however, if you would have your visit pleasant, for behind these rather clean houses you will find the stable and a vast cement drain on which is piled a year's accumulation of manure—often only a few feet from the kitchen door. The tank below is full to overflowing with liquid manure and sewage. If you come just at the right time you will find some husky German farmer laboriously pumping this into a long cylindrical tank on a wagon. At the back of this tank is a small nozzle so that the liquid can be sprayed on the cultivated soil.

And fly screens are entirely unknown! Plumbing is almost so. There are just two bath tubs in this town of 2000 population. One is in the convent and the other belongs to the president of the railway, the little narrow gauge that brought you to town.

Mosaic Farms

Out in the country you find still more evidences that "modern Germany" is not so modern. The standard work animals are oxen or cows. Seeding is done entirely by hand even on large fields—and three or four acres is a very large field. You marvel at the too perfect mosaic of crops and perhaps question one of the women industriously wielding a very large hoe.

"Oh, this is our farm," she will tell you, indicating the little patch on which she is working, "and that," pointing to the next tiny patch, "is our neighbor's farm."

The scheme seems to be to divide each "estate" between all the children, usually by drawing a line down through the length of it. This repeated by countless generations has resulted in queer "shoe-string" farms, some only 25 feet wide.

Rural Commuters

All the farmers live in town, even when they must travel three or four miles to and from their tiny patch of ground. This was the custom of their great-great-grandfathers in order to get the protection of numbers, and possibly a lord and castle, against marauders. Now it is done through custom and inertia.

One would conclude that with land as scarce and valuable as it is every bit must be developed, but even here are great square forests and on the road to the village you overtake a very pompous pedestrian with feathered cap and military uniform. A shotgun is under his arm. This is the village or district forester and woe to anyone who breaks one of the thousand "verbotens" which he is charged to enforce. He has been out today, he says, marking the trees, crowded or imperfect ones, that the villagers will be permitted to cut. Also he is looking for any signs of poaching, for he is the only person in the village who is allowed to hunt any game. The beautiful rows of pines and poplars along the road, almost completing an arch over the pavement, testify to the results of this regard for trees.

In a tiny shop near the railway station the shopkeeper seems willing to move and wait on you even if you can select from his meager stock of jimcracks. On the gray walls hangs the late Kaiser's picture.

"Do you still love him?" you ask.

He looks at you rather pityingly at first, then he rises, throwing shoulders back, head erect.

"He was only a victim of the English and French," he declares with glistening eye. "They would starve us, strangle us. Oh, we hate them. But our Kaiser we do not forget."

On the way back to the station you contemplate. Is this not, after all, the real Rhine valley, if not the real Germany?

The Rhineland Farmer Works Nine or Ten Hours a Day Plowing With Oxen and Sowing Grain by Hand. His Shirt Is Made of Burlap

DIRECTORY INDICATES CITY'S GROWTH RAPID

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The 1922 directory of Francisco, just issued, indicates an estimated population of this city of 607,095. The 1920 census placed the population at 506,676, so that the present estimated population is approximately 100,000 more than it was two years ago.

The directory shows 242,837 names, and the company publishing it believes that every name represents an average of two and one-half persons residing in the city.

The new directory follows the convenient plan adopted a few years ago of inserting the given name of the wife in parenthesis after the name of the husband. Merchants find this arrangement of especial benefit.

IRISH RECOGNIZE CHIEF ENEMIES

Not England, It Is Said, but Lawlessness and Disorder

DUBLIN, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Free State armed forces are largely made up of men—some with military experience who ever since childhood have been taught that, when the moment arrives to "fight for Ireland," they must play their part. An officer who had been fighting in France in '14 said he had tried to get back to Ireland for the Rebellion of '16, but was stopped in London, so he went to the Dardanelles instead. Later, still in the British Army, he fought in Russia. In 1919 he deserted, this time successfully from his point of view, and came to Ireland to help fight the English. Asked if it were not unsual to change sides so quickly, he said it was not. He only wanted a bit of a scrap, and what else could he do? Had it not been born and bred in him that if the boys fought England at any time he must fight, too?

The irregulars or "Flyhards," as they are called because of their retreating propensities, have lost all prestige. Everywhere they have forfeited sympathy by their acts of brigandage, and it will be a long time before the Irish people ask for a Republic again. As a matter of fact most of the irregulars are merely out for their own gain, which fact is dawning on the minds of the country folk even in the most remote sections. Eamon de Valera, it is said, is endeavoring to bring about another "pact" on the grounds that a war to the finish will leave an aftermath of bitterness that will take centuries to die out, but it is possible that the time for negotiation and conciliation with him is past. Many of the irregulars have already joined the National Army, realizing that their day is over.

One point must be borne in mind—the National Army is breaking some precedents so far as Irish tradition goes, for it is being forced to depart from the ancient teaching that England is Ireland's enemy. It is learning that lawlessness and disorder are the real enemies which must be suppressed at all costs, no matter under what guise they claim to work.

SAN FRANCISCO PIER SPACE IS ENLARGED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Continued growth of cargo business in the port of San Francisco, and consequent imperative need for more freight-handling space, has compelled the Board of State Harbor Commissioners to expend $76,365 on the extension of Pier 22, and $57,470 on the extension of Pier 44, with plans now being prepared for the extension also of Pier 42.

The two improvements contracted for will add more than 60,000 square feet of cargo area and more than 900 feet of berthing space to the facilities of the port.

WRITERS DO HONOR TO DAVID THOMPSON

LAKE WINDERMERE, B. C., Sept. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Many of the leading writers of Canada and the United States as well as other prominent citizens of both countries gathered here this week to dedicate a monument to the memory of David Thompson, the first white man to establish a trading post in southern British Columbia on the shores of this lake. In the spot near the original trading post, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hudson's Bay Company have erected a log fort with bastions and palisades, which will be maintained as a perpetual monument to the life work of Thompson.

Dr. J. H. King, Federal Minister of Public Works, paid tribute to the work of Thompson, which he stated, was work magnificently done. H. H. Bostock, Speaker of the Canadian Senate, also congratulated the people of Windermere for putting up a memorial to a man who had not worked for himself but for humanity. John Murray Gibbon, president of the Canadian Authors Association, conveyed greeting from that body and Bliss Carman read a poem which he had written on David Thompson.

INDIAN OFFICERS GOING TO CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence)—About 200 officers of the British Indian Army and their families will come to British Columbia to settle during the next year, in the opinion of Maj. J. W. Clark, who went to India to interest military men in the possibilities of settlement here and who has just returned to Victoria.

Major Clark said he found keen interest in India in the prospects of settlement in Canada. It is expected that the families that come from India will settle either on Vancouver Island or in the famous Okanagan fruit country in the interior where many British people are living.

BEIRUT TRAINS BOYCOTTED

BEIRUT, Syria, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Irrespective of the slight reduction in tariff agreed upon by the tramways company and officials, the inhabitants here still feel that the rates are higher than is justified, and the committee, appointed to protect the interests of Beirutians, has decided to continue the boycott. Notwithstanding this the trains are making an effort to operate, but with a very limited patronage.

NEW FUEL STATION TO COST $15,000,000

California Wells to Supply Oil for French Project

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 9 Special Correspondence)—Construction of a large coal and fueling station for trans-Pacific ship lines, at Papeete, Tahiti, is to be started at once by the French Government, and $15,000,000 is to be expended. This announcement was made here by Edouard Rivet, newly-appointed Governor-General of the Society Islands, who passed through this city, on his way to his new post.

Under an arrangement already entered into between the French Government and the Union and Standard Oil Companies of California, the oil supply for this station will be furnished by the wells of this state. Besides this local advantage, however, rises the fact, as outlined by M. Rivet that the establishment of this fueling plant is the first step in the development of the great Indo-Chinese possessions of France, since the station is primarily for the purpose of supplying new merchant-ship lines between Bordeaux and French Indo-China.

RABBI CRITICIZES CANADIAN LAWS

INGERSOLL, Ont., Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Canada's immigration laws are not in the best interests of the country, according to Rabbi Brickner, one of the foremost Jewish leaders in the Dominion, who addressed the Ingersoll Kiwanis Club. He asserted that an immigrant had to fight an eternal process of restriction, and that this reacted against the proper flow of newcomers, which was naturally smaller in times of depression. He argued that the right class of foreigners did not increase the amount of the country's unemployment. Many of them open up channels of employment for themselves. He defended the Jewish junk-dealers, who, he said, had carried on a great campaign of reclamation during the war, gathering material thrown aside by native Canadians and saving the country millions.

OPEN AND HONEST DISCUSSION AROUND PACIFIC IS ADVOCATED

Dr. David P. Barrows Reiterates Statements That Japan Must Correct Mistakes in Far East

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence) — Only by open, frank, and honest discussion of points of difference between the other nations surrounding the Pacific Ocean and Japan can peace be maintained on the western sea, in the opinion of Dr. David P. Barrows, formerly president of the University of California, who has just returned from the second annual institute of politics, at Williams College. At this institute Dr. Barrows led a discussion, "The Policy of Japan in China and Siberia," in which he declared that "Japan must correct her mistakes of the last seven years in the Far East," and that "Japan has openly violated treaties made with the United States and other nations."

Dr. Barrows presented 13 points in the form of propositions concerning Japan's policies, to the institute of politics, and that organization sponsored all of them. "These propositions were presented and defended," said Dr. Barrows, "not in a spirit of futile criticism, nor to revive irritations, but in the belief that only by the recognition of the mistakes committed during the last seven years can international policies be corrected, and the basis laid for a frank and honorable understanding." The 13 propositions made by Dr. Barrows are:

1. So-called "spheres of interest," or the creation of regions in which a foreign power claims primary and privileged rights of exploitation, are violations of the open-door policy and are opposed to American rights and interests.

2. From the standpoint of the Chinese, spheres of influence, as above defined, are denials of the right of a highly commercial people to purchase their necessities in the cheapest market, to borrow money on the best terms, and to develop their resources under the conditions of free and favorable competition.

3. Japan possesses, in Manchuria, exclusive of Talien Wan Peninsula, and in Shantung, only an ownership in certain physical properties which embrace mines, railroads, improvements in the railway zone and port facilities, which transportation properties she is bound by treaty to administer on terms of equal advantage to the commerce of all nations.

4. The attempts of Japan to extend these property rights into spheres of interest over adjoining Chinese territory are violations of treaty agreements, an oppression of the Chinese people, and a destruction of the rights of other nations.

5. The secret treaties made by Japan and Russia in 1907, 1910, and 1912, delimiting spheres of interest for themselves in Manchuria and Mongolia, were violations of open treaty engagements and are inadmissible by the United States or by China.

6. The proposals communicated by the Japanese military administration in the spring of 1918 to General Horvat, in Harbin, and to the Russian Far Eastern Committee, at Vladivostok, to give military aid in return for vast, exclusive concessions in Siberia, reveal an intention to create, in Siberia, a sphere of interest analogous in character to that sought in Manchuria and Mongolia.

7. The action of Japan, (after agreeing with the United States upon a restricted intervention in Siberia, with forces limited to 9000 men, furnished by each army) in dispatching to Siberia and northern Manchuria three re-enforced divisions, aggregating 28,000 men, was calculated to create the presumption that her aims were at variance with those expressed in her agreement with the United States.

8. The action of the Japanese army in transporting commercial goods into Siberia under cover of military shipments was a fraudulent transaction, a deprivation of the Chinese and Russian administrations of their established customs dues, a method of unfair competition with the general course of trade.

9. The action of the Japanese military command in subsidising Cossack and other Siberian leaders and in fomenting variance and warfare among the Russians in Siberia, was a violation of the aims avowed by the United States and Japan in jointly intervening, an exhibition of the indefensible principle of "divide and rule," and an injury to a people struggling to recover from disorder, made under the guise of an offer of friendly assistance.

10. The Government of the United States, following the evacuation of the Tzechoslovak legions, and the withdrawal of its own troops, is justified in insisting upon the evacuation by Japanese troops of all Russian territory.

11. The declared policy of the United States of considering Russian national rights and interests, jeopardized by the internal condition of Russia, as a trust to be guarded by all the nations in former alliances or association with whom Russia waged war against common enemies, is a policy of moral strength and dignity, and deserves the support of all friendly nations.

12. The continued occupation by Japanese troops of Primorsk, the establishment of a Japanese civil régime in Northern Sakhalin, and the appropriation of Russian mineral properties within these regions will continue to disturb the confidence of both Russians and Americans in the fair intentions of the Japanese Government.

13. The promise of future friendly and helpful relations between the Chinese, Russian, Japanese and American peoples lies in the full and prompt realization of the assurances given by Japan's representatives at the Washington conference, and in the consummation of the policy of withdrawal announced by the present Japanese Ministry.

TWO GOVERNORS TO SPEAK

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18—Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky, and Woodbridge N. Ferris, former Governor of Michigan, are two of the speakers on the program of the national convention of the Exchange Club of America, to be held here Sept. 25-27.

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JAIL SENTENCES PROVING MOST POTENT INFLUENCE IN CHECKING BOOTLEGGERS

(Continued from Page 1)

courts in liquor violation cases for the last few months, while showing an increase over last year in jail sentences, give evidence that there is yet room for improvement. Treasury and Department of Justice officials agree that the percentage of jail sentences passed should be greater than it is. Figures for four recent months follow:

April, convictions, 2008; fines imposed, $353,445; commitments to jail, 701.

May, convictions, 2682; fines, $343,733; commitments to jail, 761.

June, convictions, 2152; fines, $378,771; commitments to jail, 460.

July, convictions, 356; fines $74,151; commitments to jail, 75.

California Wet Campaign Will Reach Every Hamlet in War Against Wright Act

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence) — The National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will make the cause of the wet element in every state its cause, and will fight every law and every candidate opposed to the liquor interests in every state. Each state branch of this association will handle the fight against prohibition in that state, receiving, whenever needed, the assistance of the national association.

This announcement was made by the leaders of the California State branch in setting Sept. 12 as the date for beginning the campaign here. The first thing to be fought by both the northern and southern California branches of this association is the Wright Enforcement Act. A separate committee in every county will handle this fight. Other committees, one for every legislative district, will be equally hard at work trying to defeat all dry candidates for the State Legislature. Still other committees will have charge of local fights against town, city and county ordinances for the suppression of violations of the Volstead Act. The Grant ordinance, now in force in more than 40 towns, cities and counties, which makes the Volstead Act part of the local law, is to be fought in every center.

There has never been in the history of the State so well-organized, so widespread and so thoroughly financed an attack on any law as this. Working closely with the so-called grape-growers' associations, back of which the local liquor interests have been masquerading ever since prohibition became the law, the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has drawn plans for the invasion of every county in the State, and committees are now being named with men on them from every village, town, city, supervisorial district and county in the State.

William H. Metson, a lawyer, who is the head of the northern California branch of the association, has announced that "the Wright Prohibition Enforcement Act is to be fought to a finish. Its adoption would create an army of spies. This State voted wet three times, is still wet, and will beat this new dry amendment."

The passage of the Wright Act means the elimination of the bootlegger; its failure means a new lease of life for the bootlegger. It would seem that, in California at least, the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, is determined to save the bootlegger, at all costs.

Liquor Issue Causes Reverse for the Oliver Government in British Columbia Election

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The liquor question entered into British Columbia party politics for the first time at the recent Cranbrook by-election in which the Oliver Government suffered a serious defeat. After the announcement of the election results the Premier, John Oliver, gave out a statement in which he said: "I have no hesitation in saying that the Government found itself confronted with the opposition of both the bootlegger and the prohibition elements."

He said that prohibitionists had issued a pamphlet in which was a reproduction of the program of the recent Liberal picnic in Vancouver. The Premier's picture was on one page and directly opposite was a full-page whisky advertisement. Pictures of other provincial and Dominion Cabinet ministers attending the picnic were faced or surrounded by large liquor advertisements.

The Premier's statement is regarded by prohibitionists as lending weight to their claim that Government liquor control will wreck any government which undertakes it. It is freely admitted by members of the Provincial Legislature who have been here recently that the present Government control system must be radically changed or it will collapse. Efforts to improve the system will be made as soon as the Legislature meets, either late in the fall or at the beginning of next year.

Meanwhile the Liquor Control Board has decided to make heavy reductions in the price of all kinds of liquor. Scotch and rye whisky will be reduced from $4.75 a quart to $4 and even $3.75. These cuts will decrease the annual profits on liquor sales for the whole of British Columbia by $750,000, the Liquor Control Board expects. The main effect of the reductions, of course, will be to make liquor more easily obtainable by every one who wants it.

Judge Says Jail Is Only Place for Violators of Dry Statutes

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18 (Special)—Federal Judge John Rellstab continues to advise grand jurors of the responsibility which confronts them in bringing in indictments against violators of the dry statutes. At the opening of the September term of the jury he declared, "There is no place but jail for offenders against our laws and Constitution."

The judge said that the widespread continuance of lawlessness would undermine the foundation of government and destroy the United States as a nation. A warning was sounded against attempts from outside the jury room to influence its members. Judge Rellstab is one of the most learned men on the bench and has always advocated strict enforcement of prohibition statutes.

Activities of prohibition enforcement agents in New Jersey resulted in the arraignment of 70 defendants in one day recently before Judge Rellstab in the United States District Court. There are 346 liquor cases on the federal court calendar ready for trial and more than 200 others in course of preparation.

POINTS RAISED AT AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 18 (Special)—Raising the number of points required to pass the entrance examination has been found necessary at Amherst College where more than 200 applications for admission have been received. The college year will open officially on Thursday when Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, the president, will address the student body in the Johnson Memorial Chapel. From the point of view of the undergraduate body the year started this morning with the opening of the fraternity rushing season.

NEW PAR FOR INDIAHOMA STOCK

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18—Indiahoma Refining Company has determined to change the par value of the stock to $25 from $5. Holders will exchange five shares for one, reducing the shares from 1,000,000 to 250,000.

Friction Caused in Wet Ranks by Backing Wrong Candidate in Recent Maryland Primary

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18 (Special)—A break in the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has developed from the recent primary and seems likely to be further emphasized in the election. The association offended many leading wets by backing a Democratic candidate who had no chance to win.

The very title of the organization is now involving it in difficulty with those who want light wines and beer and who are under the impression that such can be had without going through the formality of changing the Eighteenth Amendment. The association is in a real dilemma. The paid officers are said to be standing strictly by a policy indicated by the name of the society.

The Anti-Saloon League forces meanwhile are observing this dissension. It is clearly recognized now that every candidate must answer questions as to his attitude on prohibition. Thus it is regarded as likely that another wet organization will be formed, possibly on new lines, if this association collapses.

Capt. William H. Stayton, one of the most active promoters, toured the west organizing branches that look to the Maryland organization as a model. The difficulty of this organization is therefore causing grief among opponents of prohibition all over the country.

Newspapers of the city are urging that the society declare "neutrality" in the race of Joseph I. France (R.), and William Cabell Bruce (D.), for the United States Senate. The association fought Mr. Bruce unsuccessfully in the primary, declaring that he was not wet enough. Mr. France was backed as "100 per cent wet." He is regarded as an advocate of radical economic and diplomatic policies. On that account, aside from the prohibition issue, many of the wealthiest supporters of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will refuse to support the society with their money if it declares for Mr. France.

California Republicans Plan Fight to Indorse Wright Act

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 18 (Special)—A determined effort will be made at the Republican Party's convention, meeting in Sacramento tomorrow, to adopt a platform and complete campaign plans to have the Wright Enforcement Act fully indorsed. The Wright act places the whole power of the State behind the federal officials in the battle against bootleggers. If carried by the voters at the November election it will become law at once.

The Christian Science Monitor representative has received a copy of the resolution which will be introduced. He was told that all but the final paragraph of this resolution was indorsed by a majority of northern California delegates last week. During the last three days it has been discussed with southern California delegates, and received the approval of a majority here, including indorsement of the final paragraph. The text of the resolution follows:

The Republican party of California, following the leadership of the National Republican Party, and in the language of the National Republican platform, reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and asserts again its consistent doctrine of obedience to law.

We therefore declare for compliance with the requirements of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by vesting by State law in the courts and officers of the State of California full power and authority to enforce the provisions thereof.

And we therefore pledge ourselves to support the enforcement law, adopted by the last legislature, which will appear as No. 2 on the ballot to be voted on at the November election.

A. H. Briggs, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, leader of the fight for the adoption of the Wright Act, stated today that he believes the resolution will be adopted at Sacramento this week. He claims 59 votes for it, concedes 43 against it, and puts five delegates in the doubtful column. The delegates to the convention are exclusively candidates nominated at the primaries for State offices.

Wayne B. Wheeler Calls Vote on Enforcement Code of Interest to Nation

"The state enforcement code on which the voters of Massachusetts will be called upon to act on Nov. 7 is not only by far the most important thing touching prohibition in this State but one of the most important in the entire country," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel and legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning. "On this question every citizen who believes in upholding the Constitution of the United States will unfailingly vote 'Yes' to the law which makes Massachusetts the forty-sixth state to uphold the Eighteenth Amendment with a reasonable law."

Citizens Should Vote "Yes"

Just before stepping upon the platform to deliver an address on "Law Enforcement and Legislation at Washington" before the opening session of the New England Regional Conference of the Anti-Saloon League at Pilgrim Hall, Boston, Mr. Wheeler gave the following reasons why Massachusetts voters should vote "Yes" on the enforcement code:

The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. It makes it the duty of Congress and the general assemblies of the states to enact appropriate legislation to enforce it.

Both Congress and the General Court of Massachusetts, in accordance with their duty, have enacted appropriate enforcement codes.

Justice Brandeis, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States, said that the national act which defines intoxicating liquors is "appropriate legislation," and that the legislation is not "arbitrary"; and that experience in the states and in the state Supreme Court decisions deem such legislation necessary in order to secure effective prohibition enforcement.

The United States Supreme Court decided that neither Congress, the state legislatures, nor the people could defeat the Eighteenth Amendment, but only enforce it by appropriate legislation.

To harmonize the state and federal law is praiseworthy; to encourage lawlessness by defeating necessary law enforcement legislation is not consistent with civic duty.

Treasury Would Lose Fines

A vote against the code will not legalize liquor in Massachusetts. It will deprive the State of large revenues because all the fines and forfeited bonds which will be collected for violation of the act will be turned into the United States Treasury instead of the state and local treasuries.

Experience proves that these fines will more than cover any added cost of administration. The proposed law does not increase the number of state courts and officers. It merely makes bootlegging a crime under the state law.

Several thousand state and local officers are supported at large expense by the taxpayers. If the code is defeated, these officers will have no law enforcement machinery with which to suppress the bootlegger and rum runner, the dockets of the federal courts will be clogged and lawlessness encouraged.

A vote for the code means: Massachusetts voters are as loyal to the Constitution as the General Court of Massachusetts, the Congress of the United States and the Supreme Court of the United States. The State will have maintained her historic patriotic position for law and order. The good results which have come from partial enforcement of prohibition will be increased.

Law and Order Is Issue

Drunkenness and crimes related thereto, juvenile offenses, poverty, jail population, alcoholism and other liquor evils have been greatly reduced under the federal law. These beneficent results will be increased when all of the state and local officers have the authority to help the federal officers in suppressing the liquor traffic.

State prohibition laws are, as a rule, more easily enforced and entail less expense than the federal law. The state and local officers have special responsibility to enforce state laws. The trial takes place nearer the home of the defendant. It is disposed of more quickly. It is less expensive.

Law-abiding citizens agree that as long as the Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution it should be enforced. It cannot be adequately enforced without the enactment of a State prohibition code.

The General Court did its duty in the enactment of such a code. The voting citizenship of Massachusetts cannot afford to be less loyal to duty than the General Court.

The issue before the Massachusetts voters is essentially one of law and order. To reject a law to enforce the Constitution will place the great State of Massachusetts in the wrong light before the 45 other states that have adopted enforcement codes similar to or stronger than the one submitted for approval in Massachusetts.

Wets Are Silent

Mr. Wheeler also called attention to the fact that the supporters of the referendum to defeat the enforcement code either had no reasons to offer sustaining their position, or were ashamed of them. He said, in this connection:

The law gives these men the right to have the reasons for calling a referendum sent to every voter in the State at the State's expense. When a reasonable and honest referendum is inaugurated, its champions are eager to take advantage of this law. When they do so, their opponents can reply.

But the supporters of this referendum know they could not present an argument consistent with loyalty to the Constitution, so they have remained silent. Those who want to put across an indefensible proposition such as this like darkness rather than light.

They prefer secrecy and silence rather than a fair and open discussion as to the merits of their proposition.

DRY LEADER URGES RESPECT FOR LAW

Enforcement Called Only Way to Assure Perpetuity of American Ideals

"Respect for law and its enforcement alone can keep the United States from going the route of other republics in which the enforcement of law has broken down. By the organized, intelligent action of those who uphold the Constitution in its entirety, respect for law can be taught every citizen of this country—the so-called foreigner as well as the native-born. This is the method which the Anti-Saloon League of America advocates and practices. If it is successful, the whole world will be inspired to follow the example of America."

This declaration of the fact so often pointed out in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor—that the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution does not merely involve prohibition of the liquor traffic, but the more serious question of respect for all law—was the peroration of an address by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, which opened the first New England Regional Conference of the Anti-Saloon League today, and for one hour held the audience which filled Pilgrim Hall in Boston.

Though Mr. Wheeler's message was primarily to Anti-Saloon League workers, it dealt with questions so far-reaching that they concerned the most fundamental principles of orderly government.

Basis of Orderly Government

"Law Enforcement and Legislation at Washington" was the title of Mr. Wheeler's address, in which he told of the many phases of legislation touching prohibition. He said:

It is much more important now than it has ever been that everyone should be alert and at work to prevent a lapse in the good which prohibition has already accomplished. Unless this is done, the whole policy of Government which we have worked so many years to bring about is in serious danger of being lost. At present it is possible for us to enlist many more people under our banner fighting for law enforcement than we could ever have enlisted to fight for prohibition as a mere policy of Government. It is now a part of our fundamental law, and upon its enforcement depends very largely the enforcement of every other law, and the preservation of orderly Government in America.

Mr. Wheeler asserted that while a large group of distillers meeting in a Kentucky city recently had attempted to throw discredit upon prohibition by asking investigations of the prohibition department, the Anti-Saloon League and Andrew Volstead, the majority of the wholesale druggists and non-intoxicating beverage manufacturers, as well as those who used alcohol legitimately in manufactures, favored even greater power for the prohibition commissioner, in order that he might eliminate dishonest use of alcohol.

Proposed Legislation

Among the bills before Congress, or soon to be introduced, in reference to prohibition, Mr. Wheeler cited the Edmonds bill, now before the House, which would prevent any ship which runs a bar while at sea from entering an American port. This bill, he said, was very drastic, and had been introduced by the shipping interests themselves, as a measure to protect American shipping. Referring to other bills he said:

Senator Sterling's 18-mile limit bill was dropped because the Secretary of State is negotiating with Great Britain to gain the right for our customs officers to search her ships which are thought to be guilty of violating our Constitution, no matter how far out at sea. The outcome of this negotiation is yet very doubtful, but it was thought wise that the bill be dropped while it is going on.

The right to seize a ship within the 12-mile customs limit has recently been affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and if the Supreme Court upholds this decision a slight amendment to the old "hovering" law, which has been thought obsolete for so long, will serve the purpose of proposed law very well. Plans of great variety have been uncovered for defeating the purpose of our prohibition amendment. It has been proposed to anchor large ships just outside the limit of the United States' legal jurisdiction to serve as floating oases of liquor and evil of many descriptions. At present it seems possible at least to prevent these ships being anchored, which would be a great handicap to them.

Steps to Strengthen Department

Other bills seek to unify all departments concerned with the enforcement of prohibition into one bureau, which would eliminate an almost endless amount of red tape at present connected with this work: to legalize the deportation of aliens who are repeated violators of the dry laws; to make the forging of prescription blanks and the manufacturing of liquor felonies instead of crimes merely amenable to fines. All of these proposed laws are excellent, and have a good chance of passing.

One bill of especial interest would place all officers, with the exception of a few at the very head of the prohibition work, under civil service. This would give the honest federal agent a chance to be freed from political domination, and allow him to perform his duty more thoroughly and fearlessly, and at the same time eliminate the dishonest appointees of wet politicians who at present disgrace the offices they fill.

A resolution to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment will also soon be placed before Congress, but this will be overwhelmingly defeated if the workers in the various states will only be ready to give indisputable facts showing the good which prohibition has accomplished.

Law enforcement is, first of all, dependent upon an honest, enforceable law in which there are no loopholes. In Massachusetts and California, the issue at present is, "Shall we have a law to enforce the Constitution?" Perhaps that is going to be made an issue in Ohio and Illinois, too, in the near future. Such an issue, however, should never be placed before honest citizens. There should be no question of such a nature, and the only way it has been brought up is through the trickery and deceit of the wets. It is the most vital issue that ever faced the American people.

"Highbrows" Most Blameworthy

While it was pointed out that a large percentage of the violators of the Eighteenth Amendment were of foreign birth, Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, told the meeting after Mr. Wheeler's address that the "high brow" violator was a much greater menace to the country. American citizens whose forefathers had landed on Plymouth Rock who set the example of breaking the law were much more responsible for present conditions than any number of those of foreign birth, he said.

Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, showed by a statistical definition of the "straw vote" being carried on by the Literary Digest on the prohibition question that the results of this vote do not show the true sentiment of the American people.

Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, presided at the session, while a number of other national officers were present.

LUTHERANS ASSIST IN RELIEF WORK

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 — The Rev. Lauritz Larsen, president of the National Lutheran Council of New York City, has arrived here to direct the activities of that organization which is affiliated with the American Relief Administration in its relief program in Russia, which now embraces the feeding of more than 10,000,000 persons and the giving of medical aid to many millions.

Mr. Larsen said that his organization would extend its work in the Volga valley, the Crimea and in the Odessa district this winter. Prof. J. A. Morehead, who formerly directed the activities of the National Lutheran Council in Russia and inaugurated their programs here, has returned to the United States for a rest.

NEW JERSEY'S HARVEST RICH

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18 (Special)—Due to excellent weather conditions, New Jersey has enjoyed one of the best produce growing years in its history. Fruit of every kind has been abundant. According to figures compiled by the State, the crop of potatoes will exceed 12,000,000 bushels, which is 20 per cent above the 10-year average. The week of Sept. 18-23 has been set aside as "Potato Week," when an effort will be made to dispose of the product.

HUNGARY ADMITTED TO LEAGUE

GENEVA, Sept. 18 (By The Associated Press)—Hungary was elected a member of the League of Nations by the Assembly at today's session, by unanimous vote.

Societies Observe Centenary of Law Against Abuse of Animals

Richard Martin, Irish Nobleman, Sponsored First Humane Act in British Parliament

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Braving the opposition of colleagues and opponents, Richard Martin introduced into the British Parliament in 1822 an act providing a punishment for the "ill treatment of cattle" and by the force of his personality forced its passage as a law.

Humane societies throughout England and the United States are observing in various forms the centenary of the enactment of this first law for the protection of animals from cruelty, which, for the first time in any country, made it unlawful to abuse animals.

Owned Big Estates

"Humanity" Martin, so named by King George IV. because of his introduction and support of the law, was an intense Irish nobleman with immense estates in Galway, where he lived in the manner of a feudal lord when not attending Parliament in London.

He was a man of infinite personal courage and a duelist of note. But with his courage and dueling proclivities was a genuine Irish humor, wild and turbulent at times. He always was a lover of animals and disliked ill-treatment of them as intensely as he loved the animals themselves.

After introducing his bill, Mr. Martin was asked to withdraw it so that it could be amended and introduced at the following session. Speaking in opposition, one opponent declared he could not see why, under the terms of the bill, a punishment should not be affixed to the boiling of lobsters and the eating of live oysters.

To all opposition Mr. Marin replied with more vigorous support and made a strong appeal at the second reading. After his appeal, a vote was taken and the "ayes" stood 29 against 18 "noes." The bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons June 7, 1822.

Donkey Produced Evidence

To Mr. Martin belongs the credit for the first conviction under the law he fostered. He appeared as complainant against a driver who had mercilessly beaten a donkey. The animal was dragged into court before the judge and Mr. Martin so impressed the court with the evidence the donkey bore of its master's cruelty that the driver was found guilty, much to the surprice of the many onlookers who had crowded into the court room.

Two years after the passage of the act, Mr. Martin and some of his friends, realizing the law would be valueless without proper enforcement, organized the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals, Queen Victoria later giving her approval to the addition of the word "Royal" to the title. From the society originated first the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and later the state societies.

END OF 12-HOUR DAY BELIEVED IN SIGHT

Effective Publicity to Be Given Report of Federal Engineers Urging End of Long Shift

Prompt action by the United States Steel Corporation to end the 12-hour shift and the seven-day week is imperative if that corporation is to maintain its present industrial leadership, according to Philip Cabot, Boston, in an interview accorded a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Cabot is trustee for a fund left by Charles M. Cabot, which it has been agreed shall assist the Federated American Engineering Societies in giving effective publicity to the reports on these matters recently adopted by the federation at its Boston meeting.

That astute and resourceful industrial captains are proving the practical value of the eight-hour shift over the longer day is proved by these reports to the engineers. In the Ford automobile plant at Detroit, the men are paid 75 cents per hour and upward, working eight hours per day as compared with 27 to 30 cents per hour in plants where men work 12 hours a day.

"Nevertheless," says the report, "the Ford plant makes pig iron cheaper than can those plants operating in 12-hour shifts." Similar examples are cited in the reports of the engineers to prove that the 12-hour shift serves no effective or constructive purpose and is detrimental to the concern which persists in adhering to it.

Public Opinion Enlisted

"We know now, or we should know, that one of two things is about to happen," said Mr. Cabot. "Either the steel executives led by the United States Steel Corporation will act with vigor and dispatch and the long turn will go in the scrap heap, or the nation will awake suddenly to the fact that this industry, under its present leaders, has fallen from its high place and grovels in ignoble fellowship with the coal and railroad industries which are today, and justly, a byword and a laughing stock.

"For 10 years under Judge Gary's leadership we have waded knee-deep in tact, and the problem is still unsolved, but now, thanks to the leadership of the Federated American Engineering Societies, public opinion will force these steel executives to act or be pulverized by the recoil. They had their chance to lead and lost it. Now they must follow or be deposed.

"The industrial structure of this nation rests upon two pillars, steel and coal, and it is our boast that the steel industry is one of the greatest and most successful in the world. We have been taught to believe that it was built up and managed by our greatest industrial leaders, men of commanding vision, energy and courage, unrivaled captains of industry of whom we might all be proud.

Engineers Are Conservative

"Of Andrew Carnegie it is told that on his frequent tours of inspection he would ask his managers as they walked through the works whether any improvement had been made on any piece of equipment and if the answer was 'Yes,' his reply was: 'Scrap ours and get it.' His drive for the highest efficiency was sleepless, not in the mechanical departments alone, but in the management as well. During that period the industry grew in size and power by leaps and bounds.

"Now it is as true of companies as of cabbages that when they cease to grow they begin to die. Stagnation in an industry is a sure forerunner of decay, and stagnation is measured by the movement of the industry compared with other neighboring bodies.

"Compared with our conception of the great steel executives, professional engineers are academic, slow-moving men, rather of the dusty, snuffy, professorial class, cool, timid, formula ridden and prone to study rather than to action. Individual genius, of course, flares out occasionally and illuminates the sky, but as a class, and especially when grouped in their societies or guilds, they are conservative to a fault, the last men to look to for radical action, and when societies are grouped into such a form as the Federated American Engineering Societies, this natural tendency is raised to the Nth power, as they would say.

"Here then is a body of men with whom the rate of progress of the steel executives may be compared with entire fairness.

Urged for 10 Years

"Do it and take the problem of the 12-hour day, or the 'long turn' as a sample! This problem has been insistently urged on the steel men for more than 10 years. Other industries have abolished it, public opinion favors its abolishment, but while many of the smaller steel companies have acted, the great organizations, notably the United States Steel Corporation, still hand in the wind. They investigate, consider, report upon it, but they don't act.

"Hardly one year ago the Federated American Engineering Societies took up this problem with a plan of action: employed two steel engineers of national standing to investigate and report, and appointed a special committee to oversee the job. That report is now accepted, and, authorized for publication, will be carried directly into the camp of the recalcitrant steel corporation and others who have been too busy spinning reasons for retention of the 12-hour day to initiate the change and thus maintain prestige for leadership and action.

"The report of the engineers is conclusive, not a flash in the pan, and must bring revolutionary changes for thousands of workers and families who now know only the drudge of work and unremitting toil."

TAX ASSOCIATION TO MEET

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 18—Consideration of tax subjects, which to city, state and national officials, as well as the public generally, are of paramount importance, will add to the interest of the annual five-day conference of the National Tax Association, which starts here today. Members of tax commissions of every state in the Union and a number from Canada, tax experts from the nation's large corporations and university professors of economics and banking make up the association.

COAL FREIGHT RATE CUT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence) — Reductions in freight rates on coal from Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico mines to points on the Southern Pacific, the Tidewater Southern and the Visalia Electric Railway, in the San Joaquin Valley, are announced by H. S. Hallmark, general freight agent of the Southern Pacific Company. The new rates will become effective as soon as statutory notice can be given to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SAFETY WEEK DESIGNATED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Mayor Hylan has issued a proclamation designating the period from Oct. 8 to Oct. 14 as Safety Week. The action was taken to co-operate with the public safety committee, headed by E. H. Gary, which has been appointed by the Safety Institute of America to conduct a campaign largely for the purpose of increasing the safety of the public highways.

MR. GOMPERS' OPPONENT WINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—John Fitzpatrick, who has led opposition movements against Samuel Gompers, was re-elected to head the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday at the annual election of that body. He was an organizer playing a leading part in the famous steel strike.

BANK TO OPEN LONDON BRANCH

ALBANY, Sept. 18—The State Banking Department has authorized the Bankers Trust Company of New York to open a branch office at 27 Old Broad Street, London.

Women's Activities Exhibit

Hotel Commodore, New York City

September 18 to 23

"Palace of Progress"

Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio

September 18 to 28

Better Business Exposition

Pittsburgh, Pa.

September 18 to 28

The Christian Science Monitor Has a Booth at Each of the Above, and Visitors are Most Cordially Invited

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

Architecture Exhibit in New South Wales

THE second annual exhibition in Sydney of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales pays special attention to small dwellings. It is interesting to compare the Australians' "Colonial Architecture" with the Georgian Period in the United States, which Americans also call Colonial. F. A.

THE exhibition held by the Institute of Architects of New South Wales in Sydney, in the galleries of the Education Building, was officially opened by the president, Mr. G. H. Godsell. From the purely pictorial point of view—and that, after all, is the one which appeals most to the lay mind—the work reached a higher level than any hitherto attained; a circumstance reflecting a great deal of credit both on the exhibitors and the selection committee, for the walls held little which, under any conditions, could be termed meretricious, while there was abundant proof of a decided advance in the fundamentals of design and in refinement generally, says Art in Australia. The article continues in part as follows:

Although a uniformly high standard was maintained throughout, there was nothing which might justly be classed as a "magnum opus." Perhaps we are accustomed to that. We so seldom have the opportunity of seeing really "great" works in architecture that we have come to look upon the matter with stoical indifference or else to regard it as a dream for Utopians.

From the architectural standpoint, the scarcity of plans, elevations and sections or detail drawings — those elements essential to the completed work—affords ground for criticism; for while the pictorial aspect is vitally important in regard to design, the solution of the problem invariably lies in the planning. Mass, proportion, composition and scale are all necessary, but be these ever so perfectly adjusted, they alone will not constitute a successful building if the fundamental arrangements be at fault. Except in the case of purely decorative design, the plan must ever form the "key" to the problem, and it is cause for regret that with so many good illustrations of eminently well-designed houses, the plans in almost every instance were conspicuous by their absence. Notwithstanding this shortcoming, the exhibition showed much excellent work, particularly in the sections devoted to sketches and domestic work.

Trend Toward Refinement

To those who can appreciate the value of restful lines and plain surfaces, who are able to discriminate between beauty and ostentation, and to whom ideal of home conveys more than mere shelter and ease, this section given to domestic buildings must have held more than ordinary interest, for its uniformity satisfying æsthetic standard. Moreover, it bore significant testimony of a trend toward refinement. We have for so long been accustomed to the mediocrity of Suburbia—of that persistent striving for bizarre effects which have made our home mere agglomerations of gables, bays, and "delirious trimmings"—that it is with a sense of hopefulness that we regard the return to thoughtful and studied design. This return to simple forms has given rise to an overhasty generalization of the work as a "revival of the Colonial (or Georgian) Period," whereas this period has in many cases merely afforded motifs for an occasional detail—a window, doorway, cornice, or the like. The restful, simple lines which are so often characteristics of this style have certainly proved worthy of emulation, but those essential qualities are not confined to this or any one period. They may be seen in many old English cottage homes, in the lesser houses of Italy and Spain.

There is a vast store of legitimate inspiration to be gleaned from other sources, though it does not appear to have been sufficiently availed of, and the opponents of Colonial detail, who have much in support of their argument that beauty and fitness are not confined to that style, did not take the fullest advantage of the opportunity to demonstrate the truth of their convictions.

Georgian Influence

The design for the façade of Peapes & Co.'s new building, by Wilson, Neave and Berry, showed a very successful adaptation of "Georgian" as applied to modern building premises. The careful treatment of plain red brick surfaces, the well-proportioned fenestration and satisfying lines all suggest an appreciation of that restraint and refinement which, for some unknown reason, are too often lacking in our city streets. The same element of restraint is noticeable in the design for Sargent's premises by Wilshire and Day. In this pleasing elevation may be traced the healthy influence of the type of modern American work which derived its inspiration from the earlier Renaissance of the Florentines and of Bramante.

A perspective sketch by C. Dellit showed the new Physics Building for the University of Sydney, by Leslie Wilkinson and R. Keith Harris, as associate architect. This building has a dual interest. It is part of a complete scheme for the definite layout of the university site and the future developemnt of buildings on preconceived lines, instead of in the haphazard fashion which has for too long been the vogue; wherein the various blocks were erected from time to time, regardless of vistas, of grouping, or of each other. The building, bearing unmistakable evidence of the influence of the architecture of southern Europe, should be well suited to this climate, and in its simple fenestration is expressive of its purpose as a modern laboratory. The low central "link," flanked by the two towers, shows the result of careful study, in order to maintain the axial vista of St. Paul's College and to "frame" the view of that pleasing group.

In the section devoted to sketches of architectural subjects Prof. Leslie Wilkinson's interesting collection gave evidence of his refreshing, clear, draftsmanship. His sketch of Toledo is worthy of a place in the art gallery, while the "Sta. Maria in Campitelli" and the "Colleoni Statue" are both successful examples of the use of wash to supplement his free pencil work. Hardy Wilson's drawings of the Old Liverpool Hospital were remarkable both as compositions and as examples of care in handling. Every line tells of his love of his subject. These drawings form a valuable addition to his series of drawings of historic buildings in Australia. John D. Moore's red pencil study for the interior of St. Vincent-Ferrer, New York (by Bertram Goodhue), showed his remarkable gifts of pictorial composition and facile handling of a difficult subject.

The competitions section contained some good work and afforded a most welcome opportunity to compare the work of different architects and of studying their solutions of the various problems.

The domestic section shared honors with the sketches, and if the work exhibited could be regarded as typical of the domestic architecture of Australia, it would establish a high standard of taste. While that is perhaps too much to expect under present circumstances, the fact that the walls held so much that was good is in itself a most encouraging omen for today and augury for the future. Plain white surfaces flecked with tree shadows evinced an appreciation of texture and the value of shade trees, and, let us hope, will do something toward arresting the tree destruction, which constitutes one of our greatest crimes.

The students' section contained some excellent work both from the University and the Technical College, and it was most refreshing to find that the former had encouraged the making of small scale models to supplement the study of design.

It was a happy thought that was responsible for the inclusion of the interesting exhibits of furniture from various firms, for it is too seldom realized that furniture is part of the home, and that even the most perfect house may be spoiled by ill-chosen furnishings.

It would be a serious omission if mention were not made of the fine collection of architectural books which were lent by the Sydney Public Library, for it gave architects and the public alike an opportunity of seeing much of the best that has been produced in all ages. Whether the architects of today are to invent new styles or whether they are to carry on the traditions of the past, the contemplation of the best work is essential. For architecture, like all true art, is both cumulative and progressive, and cannot be consummated in ignorance.

Berlioz's House May Be Torn Down

Paris, Sept. 5
Special Correspondence

BERLIOZ'S house, up on the hill of Montmartre, has changed proprietors. There is talk, too, that the authorities of the City of Paris are contemplating tearing the small structure down, to make room for some new buildings. The probability is very great that this will happen unless some eleventh hour intervention occurs to save the historic place.

It was in the spring of 1834 that Berlioz was looking for a house in the country, some quiet refuge from the turmoil of the world. At that time in the village of Montmartre, small villas, or pavilions to be exact, could be rented at a nominal sum and into one of these the musician moved his belongings, just as the leaves were budding on the trees. In this villa, with its high rose-colored walls, surrounded by a garden of romantic aspect, Hector Berlioz passed some of the rare happy hours of his troubled existence.

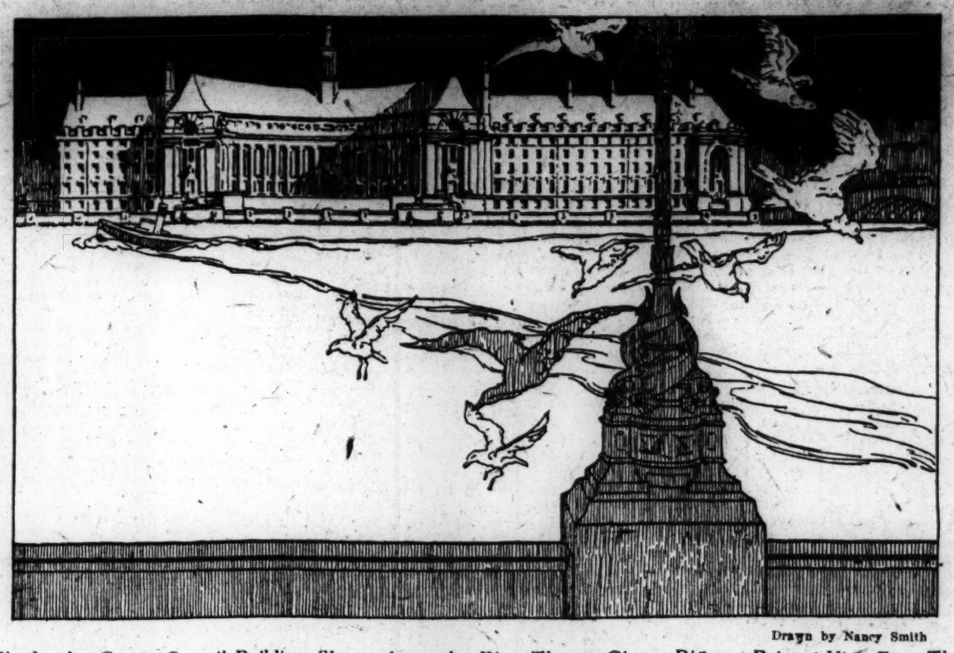
Here, in "Paradise," as he had named the place, he received his friends, Jules Janin, Emile Deschamps, Alfred de Vigny, Eugène Sue, Liszt and Chopin. The rotund figure of the jovial Rossini was also often seen climbing up the little pathway that led to the quaint villa, and it is well known that he more than once cooked himself his favorite dish of macaroni in the place.

It was during his sojourn in this secluded spot that Berlioz composed "Harold" and "Benvenuto Cellini." On this last work he had counted to relieve him of the straitened circumstances he then found himself in, but alas, disaster only awaited it. Its name graced the billboards of the Opéra but three days! But fame was to come. The immortal "Damnation de Faust" was more than to make up for all of the composer's bitter cups. Written from a translation in prose, by Gerard de Nervel, this opera was composed partly in postchaises on the high roads of Austria, Hungary, Silesia and Normandy, and partly on benches on the Boulevard du Temple or in the Tuileries Gardens.

Such is fame. And while it needs no frame for its adornment throughout time, everything possible should be done for the preservation of such an interesting place as Berlioz's house atop Montmartre hill.

"Poor Richard," a play by Louis Evan Shipman, dealing with the life of Benjamin Franklin, will be produced soon by the Shuberts.

Balieff's "Chauve-Souris" will offer its third program on the Century Roof, New York, Oct. 9.



Drawn by Nancy Smith

The London County Council Building, Shown Across the River Thames, Gives a Different Point of View From That Shown in Our Sketch Published in This Paper July 17, 1922—Ralph Knott, Architect

The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, Sept. 7.
Special Correspondence.

THOMAS H. INCE, the producer, has just completed a nation-wide canvas in the form of a prize contest to test the public taste in film titles. He offered a prize for the best name for a play by Bradley King, the synopsis of which was supplied to contestants. The original title of the story was "Jim." More than 5000 titles were submitted. The prize was given to a motion picture exhibitor in Fullerton, California, for the title "What a Wife Learned." This is the title under which the picture will be released. John Bowers, Milton Sills and Marguerite de la Motte have the leading roles in the production.

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Announcement was made this week that Goldwyn will make a film version of "Vanity Fair." A picture version of Thackeray's novel was made some time ago, but on a smaller scale. The director and the cast have not been selected as yet. It will be interesting to see whom they select for the part of Becky Sharp, a part long acted by Mrs. Maddern Fiske.

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"The White Flower" is the title of Betty Compson's next Paramount picture. This photodrama was written especially for her by Julia Crawford Ivers, who spent several months in Hawaii studying the locale. The exteriors for the picture will be filmed in the Hawaiian Islands, principally in Honolulu.

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The Goldwyn company which sailed to the South Seas two months ago to film Carey Wilson's story "Captain Blackbird," have returned to Los Angeles. Most of the scenes were made on the island of Tahiti. In the company were R. A. Walsh, the director, House Peters, Antonio Moreno, Pauline Stark, Rosemary Theby and William V. Mong.

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William de Mille will start work shortly on his new production, an original story written by Clara Beranber for Bebe Daniels. The cast includes Lewis Stone, Kathlyn Williams, Adolphe Menjou, Winter Hall, Edward Martindel, Bernice Frank and Mayme Kelso.

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Rex Ingram and his company are now in Miami, Florida, filming exterior scenes for "The Passion Vine." Ramon Navarro is to have a leading rôle in the picture.

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The West in the days of '48, will be the background for "The Covered Wagon," Emerson Hough's novel, which will be made as a James Cruze production for Paramount. According to the producers it is to be an epic drama, embracing the westward journey of the prairie schooners which started from Westport Landing, now Kansas City. Over 300 of these land ships will be shown and all the incidents of prairie travel in those days depicted. Historic characters such as Kit Carson will be portrayed and the gold rush to California will be touched upon. Jack Cunningham adapted the book.

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The following is the complete cast of "Peg o' My Heart," the widely known J. Hartley Manners' play, in which Laurette Taylor is being filmed, under the direction of King Vidor for Metro.

Margaret O'Connell (Peg) ..... Laurette Taylor
Sir Gerald (Jerry) ..... Mahlon Hamilton
Jim O'Connell ..... Russell Simpson
Ethel Chichester ..... Ethel Grey Terry
Brent Chichester ..... Nigel Barrie
Hawks ..... Lionel Belmore
Mrs. Chichester ..... Vera Lewis
Mrs. Jim O'Connell ..... Sidna Beth Ivins
Alaric Chichester ..... D. R. O. Hatswell
Peg as a child ..... Aileen O'Malley
Butler ..... Fred Huntley

Mary O'Hara wrote the screen version of the play. Mr. Manners is helping with the production.

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Mary Miles Minter's new Paramount picture, directed by Charles Maigne, and adapted by Will M. Ritchey from Stephen French Whitman's novel "Sacrifice," will shortly take the company into jungle scenes representing the heart of an African forest.

J. A. B.

"Dreams for Sale"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—William A. Brady presents "Dreams For Sale," a new play in three acts by Owen Davis, at the Playhouse. The cast:

Jane Baldwin ..... Katherine Grey
Rufus Baldwin ..... Edward Emery
Martha ..... Grace Wooding
Jim Griswold ..... Donald Cameron
Mildred Pope ..... Rose Burdick
Tommy Kerr ..... Raymond Hackett
Anne Baldwin ..... Helen Gahagan
Terry McCarthy ..... James Donlan
Peter Nash ..... William Holden
"Little Joe" ..... Luis Alberni
Bill Fallon ..... Patrick Henry Crosby
Arthur Nash ..... John Bohn
Rosalie Fallon ..... Mary Brittain

There are few American dramatists who understand playmaking better than Owen Davis, author of "Dreams for Sale", now being presented at the Playhouse, but Mr. Davis' playwriting is not equal to his understanding of playmaking. It may be because of his endeavor to bring out too many plays each season. No one has a keener sense of the theater and its audiences than Owen Davis, and no one builds a dramatic or humorous scene with a surer hand, and yet the impression given is that he has a card catalogue of stage situations and that he frequently gets his cards mixed. In addition to which, a peculiar echo of his early plays constantly gets into his present endeavors, and the result is far from convincing.

The first act of "Dreams for Sale" is excellent. It shows Mr. Davis to be the fine craftsman he can be. The dramatic exposé is all that could be desired. Every scene builds toward the strong plot that is to come, and at the fall of the first curtain we are sure we are one-third of the way through the fine play we have been looking forward to from the author's pen.

We watch the second act curtain rise with expectancy and then the disappointments begin. Like the hero in the Nonsense History he "rushed out of the house, jumped on to the horse and rode off in every direction." Melodrama of the early Frank Mayo in Davy Crockett period greets our eyes and from then on, what with gun play—carrying the wounded man to the log cabin, etc.—thence to the blowing up of the bridge in order to prevent the machinery getting to the pulp mill on time and the lovers falling into each other's arms in true western melodramatic fashion as a result, it is confusing to try to reconcile this as a first-class Broadway offering instead of a former Bowery theater production. Had one of the characters said, "Thar'll be dirty work in the gulch tonight, Pard," we would not have been surprised.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, however, and "Dreams for Sale" has brought to the attention of New York theater-goers Miss Helen Gahagan, a gifted young woman who plays the leading rôle. The other members of the cast did not add to their reputations.

F. L. S.

The second of a series of public meetings arranged by the Actors Equity Association, at which the plans and problems of the Equity players are being discussed, was held yesterday afternoon at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater, New York. The speakers included John Emerson, Stark Young, Edith Wynne Matthison, Dr. Richard Burton and George Grey Barnard.

Rowland Buckstone, for many years comedian in E. H. Sothern's company, passed away in London recently. Mr. Buckstone's Sir Toby Belch in "Twelfth Night" will be remembered by many playgoers.

Zuro Opera Company Presents "The Tales of Hoffmann"

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—At the Brooklyn Academy of Music tonight, the Zuro Grand Opera Company presented Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann," with Caroline Andrews, Lois Etwell and Lucy Gates as the sopranos, Elinor Marlo as the contralto, Ruggiero Baldrich as the tenor and Augusto Ordoñez as the baritone. The artists in the minor masculine rôles were Ugo Baldi, Vito Moscato, Bernard Cantorm, Luigi della Molle and M. Kozlin. The conductor was Hugo Riesenfeld.

It was to be expected that Josiah Zuro, the director of the temporary organization that has been giving opera in Brooklyn the past week, and Mr. Riesenfeld, his associate in conducting, would provide performances of a high order of merit. Zuro and Riesenfeld, both of whom learned opera management from Oscar Hammerstein, the one while serving as his chorus master and the other while holding the post of solo violinist in his orchestra, could hardly be imagined as assembling about them anything but first-rate singers or as carrying out their musical and scenic arrangements in anything but an excellent manner. It was a foregone conclusion that Zuro would not only pick out fine voices but would also insist on their accounting for themselves well. And then it was certain that Riesenfeld, who has won the admiration of the public of New York for the quality of orchestral programs he has developed at the Rialto and Rivoli motion picture theaters, would never follow Zuro across the East River to Brooklyn except on an artistic errand of considerable importance.

The Academy of Music performance was generally in Italian, though Miss Gates sang in French. Mr. Baldrich proved himself a tenor of rich, powerful and well-controlled voice in the rôle of Hoffmann. Mr. Ordoñez in the three parts of Coppelius, Dappertutto and Dr. Miracle succeeded admirably in reviving the romantic epoch to which the characters belong, and he sang with much splendor of tone. Miss Andrews as the doll gave evidence of careful training in her part and showed promise of making a name in light rôles. Mme. Ewell gave to the Venetian night scene a touch of the majestic, as though Verdi, instead of Offenbach, were the composer of the barcarolle. Miss Gates gave to the character of Antonia a lachrymose accent which both text and melody justify.

Theatrical Notes

Miss Beryl Mercer will play the leading part in "The Ever Green Lady," with J. M. Kerrigan, which opens Oct. 9 at the Punch and Judy Theater, New York.

Marc Klaw has engaged Eric Cowley, Colonel Davis, and Herbert Moore, English actors, to support Elsie Ferguson in "The Wheel of Life," which will be produced in November.

The New York Theater Guild will open its season Oct. 9, with the Karal Capek play, "R. U. R." The English version is by Paul Selver and Nigel Playfair.

The Quinteros' "Malvaloca," with which the Equity Players will open their season at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater, New York, on Oct. 2, will be seen in Baltimore during the week of Sept. 25. In addition to Jane Cowl, the cast will include Louise Closser Hale and Rollo Peters.

The supporting cast for Ethel Barrymore in "Rose Bernd," to be produced in New York Sept. 26 by Arthur Hopkins, includes Dudley Digges, McKay Morris, Anna Zwilinoff, William B. Mack, Charles Francis, Doris Rankin, and Edmund Borden.

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ASSOCIATION BACKS FORD SHOALS OFFER

Engineer Confident Delay of Congress Means Ultimate Favorable Action

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Officers of the Tennessee River Improvement Association, which has been most active in advocacy of congressional acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals, and who perhaps have the best "inside information" on the status of the offer, are highly optimistic.

Dr. Willis G. Waldo, formerly geologist of Vanderbilt University, now vice-president and chief consulting engineer for the association, told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that they "feel that, in so far as the Wilson dam is concerned the fight is won, and that we are in a fair way to win in the other parts of the Muscle Shoals development."

Vote Due Before Winter Recess

No vote on Muscle Shoals before Nov. 4 is expected by the Ford advocates, but Dr. Waldo said he had assurances that the offer would be brought to a ballot between Nov. 4 and the regular December recess. He added:

The longer Congress waits the stronger grow Ford's chances. The members realize that they will have to vote some day or other, and I think they will keep their intention of a vote in December.

Gray Silver, legislative agent of the American Farm Federation Bureau, has unqualifiedly stated that all we have to do to win the Ford fight is to continue along present lines. Mr. Ford has stood loyally by us, though we have felt at times that under the abuse heaped upon him by the opponents of the plan, he might become discouraged and quit. He has assured us, however, that he will stay with us, and see the fight through.

Mr. Ford's plan is the only one under which the Chattanooga territory will be aided. It includes the development of Dam No. 3, an essential to year-round navigation, and also a developer of additional hydroelectric power, which would insure location of industries here.

Want Power Generally Available

The American Mining Congress, which will meet here Sept. 29 for the formation of a southern section, has a very definite policy favoring the completion of the Muscle Shoals project, but is lukewarm on the Ford offer, it is learned.

The congress is prepared to go to great lengths to secure the completion of the huge power project, but takes the position that the power should be sold throughout the region, and be available for use in reduction of the minerals of the south, if necessary. It is argued that acceptance of the Ford offer would concentrate power use in Ford's hands. James F. Callbreath of Washington, D. C., secretary of the congress, said:

The development of the Muscle Shoals project is essential, first for transportation; second, for cheap power; third, because its completion, combined with the proximity of the great mineral resources of the south to the natural markets and superior supply of labor, create the possibilities of a great southern mineral empire, which can compete with the products of any other section.

The widely diversified and disseminated deposits of graphite, phosphate, manganese, barytes, pyrites, bauxite, and other minerals in the southern states and their successful marketing call for collective thought and co-operative action. Without highly successful transportation, successful marketing cannot be obtained.

New Mining Plant

Another big Tennessee development is the mining, crushing and washing plant being built at Kleburne, in the phosphate rock fields, by the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Half a dozen of the largest fertilizer companies in America are now operating in the mid-Tennessee district, and there are scores of smaller concerns mining, drying, crushing and shipping rock to many parts of the United States and to foreign countries. The Tennessee phosphate industry has attained an output of 600,000 tons a year, and employs about 2000 men.

Phosphate mining and treatment in the Mt. Pleasant district is a growth of the last 25 years. There is now in sight enough rock to last for from 30 to 40 years. However, there has been no diminution of visible supplies for the last 15 years, as new discoveries keep pace with consumption. The belt, or strip, while quite narrow, extends from above Fayetteville, westward to the Tennessee River, with several valuable offshoots. Virtually all the mining is in a radius of 30 miles around Mt. Pleasant. The mid-Tennessee fields are second largest in the world, only those of Florida surpassing them.

About three-fourths of the Tennessee demand is from fertilizer companies. The remainder of the rock product goes to the baking-powder manufacturers, chemical concerns, and iron and steel furnaces.

IOWA WILL INSTALL TRAVELING LIBRARY

DES MOINES, Sept. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Light trucks, carrying culture in book form to every corner of Iowa, will be put in operation just as soon as funds are available to purchase the trucks and to employ driving librarians, Miss Julia Robinson, head of the State Library Commission, says.

Books will be supplied by county seat librarians or by the state commission. It will be an adoption of the eastern plan, but is expected to have greater influence and reach a wider field through Iowa districts.

SOUTH AFRICAN VISITS MONTREAL OFFICIALLY

MONTREAL, Sept. 10 (Special correspondence)—Charged by the Prime Minister of South Africa, General Smuts, with the mission of making a careful examination of the system of grain-handling in force in the Port of Montreal, W. J. K. Skillicorn, of Johnannesburg, an official of the Department of Railways and Harbors of the Union of South Africa, came here to gather data to be used in the building and utilization of 36 new grain elevators to be erected by the South African Government. Montreal's pre-eminent position as a grain-shipping center is so well known in South Africa, he stated, that a visit to this port was the only point insisted upon by the Premier, the choice of any other ports to be visited being left to his discretion.

"While I am also concerned with other phases of port activity," said Mr. Skillicorn, "the receiving, storing and shipping of grain constitute my chief interest, as we in South Africa are about to embark on an extensive building program in the near future. Your port is the most efficient one that I have ever seen. I am amazed by its speed in handling ships; ocean steamers arrive in Montreal, load an immense cargo of grain and clear for sea in less than a day, a feat which I have never seen equaled elsewhere and did not believe to be possible."

BEET SUGAR AIDED BY NEW PROCESS

Larger Crystalized Extraction Now Is Assured

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Under a process just demonstrated it is now possible to recover a large amount of sugar from beets which heretofore has been wasted. It is said that the saving by the new process will amount to several million dollars to the sugar manufacturers of Utah and Idaho.

The process is the invention of Heber C. Cutler and its first definite demonstration was given at the Springville-Mapleton Sugar Company's plant.

Mr. Cutler first set out to find a means of altering the character of the discard molasses so as to provide a means of supplying a grade of syrup suitable for domestic consumption. In experimenting for the development of this syrup he discovered the treatment whereby he was able to recover pure crystallized white sugar from the molasses.

From laboratory tests and tests now being made it is anticipated there will be a recovery of from 55 to 65 per cent of the sucrose present in the molasses treated, the average amount of the sucrose content of the beet molosses upon which experiments have been conducted being approximately 60 per cent. The process is very simple and economical.

It is estimated that the factory cost, including molasses at $5 a ton, to be not more than $1.75 to $2.25 a bag of 100 pounds of sugar recovered.

CANADA RESTS FROM POLITICS, ATTENDS STRICTLY TO BUSINESS

Most Important Are Immigration and Government Railways Management—Maturing of Victory Bonds

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Canada at the present time is resting from politics and devoting her attention strictly to business. Bountiful harvests, increasing activity in building, manufacturing and mining industries, and an almost complete lack of unemployment have combined to banish that spirit of discontent and desire for change which turn men's minds to consideration of governments and public personages. Post-war problems are on a fair way to solution, and re-establishment of returned men in civil life has been almost accomplished.

The present Federal Government is scarce a year old. In Alberta and Manitoba the Farmer governments are but nicely settled in the administrative saddle. In none of the other seven provinces of confederation will there be an appeal to the electorate this year. The Drury Government of Ontario shows tendencies to "broaden out," and to attract to its support men of other walks of life than that of farming; in this movement it is meeting with very considerable opposition from those who fear that it spells the ruin of the farmers' political movement. But the oppositions in Ontario are weak, and Mr. Drury is preparing for an election next summer, the result of which, providing that his "broadening out" policy is accomplished, should be a victory for his Government.

In Quebec the Taschereau Government will probably seek next summer public approval of its liquor and highways policy. There has been no election on the former issue. In British Columbia, Premier John Oliver's administration shows signs of weakness, as indicated by a recent by-election in Cranbrook where the Government candidate was defeated. In this province also a general election may be expected next summer, with the Government's liquor policy, which is somewhat similar to that of Quebec, as one of the chief issues.

The federal administration at Ottawa has spent the summer quietly considering the various problems with which it is faced. Notable among those is the task of consolidating the National Railway system under a new board of management. It is proposed to divide the huge system into grand divisions with a manager at the head of each, and a general executive over all. The task of finding a suitable head for the main executive has proven to be a difficult one, and the Government has been forced to prosecute its search across the border.

During the summer months Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior and Immigration, has toured the country conferring with the provincial authorities on the question of immigration. Generally speaking the concensus of opinion is that the only broad class which the Dominion can at the present time absorb is that class which is willing and fit to take up farm work Artisans are being discouraged. Owing, however, to general conditions in Europe the task is exceedingly difficult. Scandinavia has put the ban upon immigration propoganda altogether. France and Belgium need all the men they have The bars have not yet been thrown down by the dominion to men of German or Austrian origin. And, while there are many persons in the cities of Great Britain anxious and ready to come to Canada, there are few with any knowledge of or fitness for farming. From the United States there is a steady incoming of highly desirable settlers though there has been a falling off as compared with last year, this, it is held, being due to financial conditions on the other side.

However the new minister has succeeded in securing a promise of cooperation in immigration matters from the provincial governments who best know the needs of their respective provinces, and the next summer promises to be fruitful of results. This much has been borne in upon those who study the question, namely that the dominion cannot afford to be too particular about the country of origin providing that the immigrants are industrious in habits, upright in character, and lovers of the land.

The summer has produced several labor troubles, particularly in the coal mines and on the railways. The former, which gave evidences for a time of assuming serious proportions, have been pretty well settled by arbitration and conciliation. With regard to the railway shopmen's dispute, the board of arbitration submitted a majority and minority report, the former advocating conferences between employers and employed on the matter of a permament scale of wages, and advising that in the meantime the reductions ordered by the companies go into effect. The men have refused to accept the award, and demand a rehearing of the whole case. In the meantime, however, there is no strike, and little probability of any occurring.

Otherwise the business of the Dominion is in a stable and satisfactory condition. Federal revenues are increasing, and there are indications that the $178,000,000 worth of Victory Bonds which mature in December next will be practically all converted by the loan recently announced by the Minister of Finance.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

September 16

ALL the leading maritime nations except the United States are putting into effect measures intended to encourage shipbuilding and commerce and to enable them to compete successfully with the unsubsidized American merchant marine. This constantly is dinned into the ears of Congressmen at the national capital by supporters of an American ship subsidy.

"Japan, Norway, France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal all are at work trying to increase their overseas carrying trade by legislative and other means," said the National Merchant Marine Association. "Direct subsidies for operation are being used in several instances. Shipbuilding bounties are being granted. Even preferential rates are being invoked. Great Britain continues its policy of mail and admiralty subsidies running into millions of pounds yearly.

"Japan soon will have a fleet of new, high-grade merchant liners built with a government loan of 250,000,000 yen. These liners are expected to control trade in the Pacific.

"Norway has appropriated 25,000,000 crowns to subsidize its ships this year.

"France is restoring its sea bounties for ship operation, amounting to $13,000,000 a year.

"Heavy payments have been made to German ship owners to replace vessels lost in the war. Government loans are enabling the German shipping companies to build up-to-date liners.

"The Italian Government will aid in the building of combination cargo and passenger steamers to the extent of 325,000,000 lire during the next four years."

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American firms who seek to take advantage of low prices for German goods are warned by the American vice-consul in Hamburg to make sure that the German firms with which they deal have a high commercial rating, he having known of heavy losses incurred through lack of such precautions.

"Choose your export agency in Germany as carefully as you would in any other country," he said, through the Department of Commerce. "Do not rely too much on casual recommendations.

"A written contract should be entered into defining the rights and duties of the parties and the exact commissions to be paid.

"Unless the exporting company is well known and one with which the American buyer already has done business, it is not good policy to hand over money in a large sum for distribution among the jobbers and manufacturers from whom goods have been bought."

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The United States Department of Agriculture has been collecting some records concerning the distance birds travel in their annual migration. This has been made possible by catching wild birds in traps and fastening a light aluminum band on one leg, after which they are released. Each of these bands holds a serial number and the inscription "Biol. Surv., Wash., D. C." A record is kept of what kind of birds were banded and where. In the event any of the birds so banded are captured, the Washington office is notified and is able to trace the flight. The record of the greatest migration is that of a common tern, banded on the coast of Maine. It was found four years later in the delta of the Niger River, on the west coast of Africa. The latest long range record for flying is that of a Canadian blue-winged teal, banded 20 miles north of Toronto. It was captured two months later on the island of Trinidad, just off the coast of Venezuela. By air line the distance between these two points is 3000 miles.

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Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, delivered the best technical address on the conversion of coal into gas, coke, and other by-products which President Harding ever heard. This was vouched for at the White House. Aside from the timeliness and thoroughness of Mr. Mellon's remarks, the greatest interest was aroused by the statement that he made a long speech on the subject. Talking is not one of Mr. Mellon's' hobbies or pastimes; on the contrary he is very chary of words. He must, therefore, have been greatly interested in his subject.

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Humor and pathos, wisdom and ignorance, mingle in most surprising fashion in the daily hearings before the District of Columbia Rent Commission. This court, to which tenants of Washington go to relate their grievances against landlords with the hope of forcing a reduction in rent, is one of the most unique in the country. After the filing of a complain, the tenant and landlord involved are called to appear before the rent commission to present their respective arguments as to why the rent should or should not be lowered by order of the commission.

The scene is a large, bright room, partly filled with chairs, in which sit mutually antagonistic tenants and landlords whose cases are on the docket for the day. Facing them sit the members of the commission. Mrs. Clara Sears Taylor, the only woman member, does a large part of the questioning of witnesses as to the condition of the dwelling involved, upon which the determination of reasonable rental largely depends.

There is a sympathetic smile in Mrs. Taylor's eye as she asks a somewhat bewildered working man who has been paying $45 a month for a house which he considers worth only $30 as to the state of the plumbing, or whether the paper is stripped off the dining-room walls. Then, too, considerable tact often is required to prevent the questioning of the tenant by the landlord's attorney from developing into a personal argument. Unused to court procedure, the tenant is apt to digress into bypaths not admitted to the official record, as when he brings in neighborly gossip and advice as proof of his contentions.

CANADIAN-CHINESE TRADE ADVOCATED

Dr. Tsur, Consul-General, Pleads for Closer Union

MONTREAL, Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—More extensive trade relationship between Canada and China was advocated by Dr. Chilian Tsur, Chinese Consul-General for the Dominion, in an address before a gathering of business men in Montreal. The two countries, said he, had very much in common; both were possessed of vast territory and undeveloped resources, and were equally interested in democratic government. China was a country most suitable for fostering Canadian trade, declared Dr. Tsur. Some years ago over $33,000,000 worth of cotton used to be imported from Manchester, and great quantities from Japan, but China had awakened to her own resources, and he was informed that five leding cotton concerns in Japan had closed down since they had been unable to withstand Chinese competition. The export trade of China amounted to about 33 per cent per head, but with the increased railway facilities this would soon be doubled.

At the moment there were only about 10,000 miles of railroads for a population of over 400,000,000, but with the new railroads that were about to be laid, equipment would have to be obtained from the western world, and there was no reason why Canada should not obtain her share of the contracts. The coal wealth of China, Dr. Tsur said, was beyond calculation, and the introduction of increased locomotive power would not only induce greater trade, but a greater tourist traffic throughout the land. One province alone was peopled by over 60,000,000 people, whose cities were no longer regarded as of merely historical significance, but as hives of industry. Machinery was continually being imported to equip huge factories, and the people, backed by centuries of wonderful traditions and fired with increased energy, were advancing to make themselves among the leaders of the world. Canada, therefore, should realize that she had a big customer waiting at her doors.

IOWA MAN HEADS RESEARCH BOARD

Prof. Schmidt to Help Compile History of Agriculture

AMES, Iowa, Sept. 12—An Iowa professor, Louis Bernard Schmidt, head of the department of history at Iowa State College, will have an important share in the compilation of the history of agriculture, through his recent appointment to two committees of the Agricultural History Society, a national organization.

Professor Schmidt was made chairman of the Committee on Fields of Research. The members of this committee who will work with him are men of national prominence in their line, Dr. Rodney H. True of the University of Pennsylvania; Charles L. Stewart of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture; and A. O. Craven of the College of Emporia, Kansas.

Professor Schmidt was also appointed on the committee on publications. As part of his work here he will prepare a series of monographs on agricultural history. The history of agriculture has not received its proportionate share of emphasis in the study of American development, according to members of the society, and the committee will have charge of compiling material and writing articles on the subject. Besides Professor Schmidt's monographs the society will publish an Agricultural Museum Guide, a General Bibliography of Agricultural History, Original Sources of Agricultural History, and a Journal of Agricultural History, to be written by other members of the committee.

Professor Schmidt is also preparing an economic history of American agriculture and a history of agriculture in Iowa, the latter to be published by the Historical Society of Iowa.

NATIONAL FORESTS IN SOUTH

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 18—The plan of establishing national forests in the Appalachian mountains of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia and southern Pennsylvania, proposed by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, is being taken up by similar organizations in the south, the local chamber reports. The converting of vast tracts of land in this region into playgrounds, located more conveniently to persons of the east than most of the national forests and parks of the country, will be explained in communications to be sent throughout the south by the Cincinnati organization.

TEST IN "THREE R's" REQUIRED

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Every applicant for entrance to the normal school of New Jersey who has graduated from a high school must submit to an examination in the "Three R's" according to a resolution adopted by the State Board of Education. This action is the result of criticism that high school graduates are deficient in fundamentals of education. The applicants must obtain a certain average in all tests.

SO. DAKOTA FARMERS MAY HOLD GRAIN CROP FOR BETTER PRICES

Commission Merchant Advocates Financial Aid to Tide Over Agriculturists Until Market Improves

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence)—While some of the smaller places in South Dakota are experiencing a grain car shortage, which has caused elevators to become filled to overflowing, with the result that the taking in of grain has had to be stopped, many of the larger shipping points have an ample supply of cars and grain is going from this and other northwestern states to the Minneapolis, Minn., market, in large quantities.

This, owing to the present low price of wheat, has caused those interested in the grain industry to raise the question as to the advisability of encouraging the farmers to hold the bulk of their wheat from the market, it being argued that to do this might result in an advance in prices. It is further contended that the great volume of wheat now being dumped on the market, if not stopped, will result in a further decrease in wheat prices.

Harry Shepardson, member of a grain commission firm having offices at Minneapolis, Minn., and in South Dakota, states that if the farmers continue to market their wheat in the present volume the price is bound to decline further. He states that the speculative element in the grain market has disappeared entirely and that Europe is not a customer of the United States in the matter of purchasing wheat, therefore the present price is far too low. He further states that in one day recently 1000 carloads of grain reached the Minneapolis market from South Dakota and other northwestern states, and 800 carloads on another day.

He urges that the farmers should be assisted in a financial way so that they will not feel compelled to sell their grain at present prices, and that if this is done the farmers ultimately will receive higher prices for their grain and the result will be that the entire farm situation in this country will improve.

"And the improvements," said Mr. Shepardson, "will not all be with the conditions surrounding the farmer, by any means, because all lines of business wil be benefited by whatever benefits the farmer. In a sense, the crops which have been raised in the northwest this year, while they primarily belong to the farmers, are the property of everybody because an improvement in the price of grain means direct benefit to everybody. Everybody wants more money put in circulation, everybody wants bills to be paid, and everybody wants to get away from this feeling that there is something pinching. Our firm is doing what it can to assist the farmers in this particular, but individual effort along these lines will not go half so far, nor be half so quick, as would concerted effort by a large number of firms and men who are in position to render the assistance which temporarily is needed by the men who raise the grain on the farm."

Mr. Shepardson urges that grain must be held until the price advances—that this offers the only solution of present problems affecting the price of wheat and other grain. When farmers deem grain of so little value that they will actually dump it, after threshing, upon the bare ground, exposed to all sorts of weather, Mr. Shepardson thinks it is time for everyone who eats bread to begin doing a little hard thinking.

He stated that this sort of grain dumping is going on in South Dakota and other grain-producing states at the present time.

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Freight Rate Issue in Manchuria

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your issue of Aug. 21 you carried a story dated Harbin, Manchuria, July 14, regarding the rate agreement signed by the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway at Changchun. Among the statements made by your correspondent was the following: "In consideration, the Chinese Eastern received an advance of 1,000,000 yen, to be repaid slowly without interest."

When I read this statement I cabled to the head office of my company at Dairen, Manchuria, requesting information on this assertion. I have just received a reply to my cable and find that this advancement was not a loan to be repaid slowly without interest as intimated by your correspondent, but an advancement requested by the Chinese Eastern Railway on the refund to be paid by the South Manchuria Railway under the terms of the agreement. In order that you may be fully cognizant of the agreement reached between these two companies, I will explain the situation to you fully.

By the Treaty of Portsmouth, signed at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905, which terminated the Russo-Japanese War, the lease of that part of the southern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway from Changchun to Dairen was given to Japan. This section of the railroad was then incorporated as the South Manchuria Railway. From the moment that Russia transferred the lease, discriminatory rates were put into effect against the transportation of through goods over the South Manchuria Railway to and from points in North Manchuria, with the object of having all North Manchurian goods shipped through the port of Vladivostok instead of Dairen.

These discriminatory rates were effected by placing an abnormally high tariff on the transportation of goods over the section of the Chinese Eastern Railway between Harbin and Changchun. These rates were so high that shippers necessarily had to ship through Vladivostok although the facilities and marketing conditions were not equal to those of Dairen.

As an illustration of these rates, the charges on soya beans from Kwanchentsu, the Chinese Eastern Railway station at Changchun, to Harbin, a distance of 147 miles, was 7.7 kopecks per pood, while the rate from Harbin to Kwanchentsu was 13.5 kopecks per pood, or nearly twice as much for southbound shipments as for northbound shipments, between the same points. The rate on beans from Kwanchentsu to Vladivostok via Harbin, a distance of 630 miles, was only 14 kopecks per pood, while from Harbin to Vladivostok, a distance of 483 miles, the rate was 19 kopecks per pood.

These rates have not only seriously checked the development of North Manchuria, but have resulted in great losses to the Chinese farmers. For, during the Russian revolution, the chaotic conditions along the line from Harbin to Vladivostok prevented transportation and three years' crops accumulated along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

This high tariff has also affected the revenues of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as the Russians failed to reckon with the character of the Chinese. Time is no object with them, especially when the consumption of time means a saving in money. Because of better marketing, and other conditions, many of the farmers wished to ship through Dairen, but as the rate was so high, it was unprofitable; so the Chinese farmer in North Manchuria harvested his crops, loaded it on carts, and made a wearisome journey to Changchun. In fact, sometimes they did not even stop at Changchun, but proceeded to Yinkou, an additional 15-day journey. This cart traffic has grown to be a large factor in the transportation of North Manchuria, and has made serious inroads into the receipts of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

In regard to these rates, Mr. Lynn W. Meekins, United States trade commissioner, in an issue of Commerce Reports, says the following:

"Regarding the protests that freight and passenger rates between Changchun and Harbin are excessive, it is said that the present tariffs are necessary if the line is to be kept open. It was stated in Harbin that the charges over this section, 150 miles long, are higher than on any railway in the world. It costs $35 silver per ton to send general merchandise from Changchun to Harbin; $20 per ton for steel. This is about equal to the freight rates between American Pacific ports and Changchun."

Since the Russian revolution, Chinese influence has predominated in the operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Last year the South Manchuria Railway made proposals to the Chinese Eastern Railway for a revision of rates on through shipments, but as negotiations were futile, the South Manchuria Railway, in order to try to overcome the disadvantage of the discriminatory rates, placed into effect a discount of 34.2 per cent, or 4.31 yen on through shipments of produce from points north of Laoshaoku, which is midway between Changchun and Harbin, to Dairen, Yinkou or Antung, the three seaports in South Manchuria. The South Manchuria Railway deducted this amount from their rate between Changchun and the seaports mentioned.

At the recent conference between the officials of the two railroads an agreement was reached which is to be effective until Aug. 31, 1923.

The principal features of the agreement are:

1. That a uniform tariff shall be placed in effect for both northbound and southbound goods on the Chinese Eastern Railway, between Changchun and Harbin.
2. That in order to minimize the difference in freight rates on shipments from Harbin eastbound (to Vladivostok) and southbound (to Dairen) the eastbound tariff is to be increased not less than 1.22 yen per ton.
3. That through railway and steamer rates on produce carried on the Sungari River from Harbin wharfs to Vladivostok, Dairen, Yinkou and Antung are to be equalized so as to make the c. i. f. rate at Kobe, Japan, uniformly the same.
4. That the Chinese Eastern Railway is to allow a discount of 4.31 yen on through shipments from points beyond Harbin to Dairen, Yinkou and Antung, so far as the principles of the preceding clauses are preserved intact. The South Manchuria Railway is to refund to the Chinese Eastern Railway 3.55 yen for each ton of freight dispatched over this route and is to discontinue the present special discount of 4.31 yen on through freight from points north of Laoshaoku.

At the conference it was estimated that the amount to be refunded to the Chinese Eastern Railway for the through traffic dispatched over its lines to the South Manchuria Railway would approximate 2,500,000 yen during the life of the agreement. As the finances of the Chinese Eastern Railway are in a very bad shape they requested that the South Manchuria Railway advance them at once, 1,000,000 yen of the estimated amount to be refunded for this through traffic. This money is not, as your correspondent states, "to be repaid to the South Manchuria Railway slowly, without interest," but is to apply to the amount to be refunded by the South Manchuria Railway to the Chinese Eastern Railway under the terms of the agreement.

This agreement is purely a business arrangement, protecting the mutual interests of the two railroads. Neither side receives any special consideration, but both the South Manchuria Railway and Chinese Eastern Railway are mutually benefited. Transportation conditions are bettered and artificial barriers to the development of Manchuria are destroyed. The revenues of both railroads are increased by the elimination of cart competition.

Your very truly,

YOZO TAMURA,

American Representative, South Manchuria Railway Company, 111 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 7, 1922.

As to Women Indian Chiefs

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I note that your "special correspondent" claims that Mrs. Davis is the first "chief of a tribe of North American Indians."

The Indian historians that he quotes must be westerners.

The Registry of Deeds at Cambridge has recorded three or more deeds from the Squa Sachem—transferring lands in this vicinity—and histories tell of another Squa Sachem in southeastern Massachusetts.

The party of pilgrims from Plymouth when they visited Charlestown in 1621 learned that the Squa Sachem was at the head of the Indians in that section. Yours,

(Signed) W. H. GLEASON.

Winchester, Mass., Sept. 1, 1922.

NOTED INDIANS TO MEET

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—A meeting of representatives of almost all the Indian tribes of North America will be held here Sept. 20 to 26 under the auspices of the Pow Wow Club of the Indian Fellowship League. Many of the most noted Indians of the United States and Canada, among them priests, preachers, missionaries, lawyers, and mechanics of all branches, are expected to attend. Invitations have been sent to the League of Canadian Indians, Society of American Indians, Order of the Indian Tepee, Mission Indians Federation for Human Rights and many other organizations among the tribes.

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BIRDS' MOVEMENTS INSPIRE SAIL-FLYING

Results of French and German Experiments Compared—Criticism of Present Methods

PARIS, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—From Aug. 6 to Aug. 20 a congress for motorless aviation was held at Clermond-Ferrand in the Puy-de-Dôme. It was an experimental congress. Its aim was to facilitate and co-ordinate the various researches; to encourage the study and the construction of "sail-machines"; to verify the results that can be obtained. No motor of any kind was allowed and no sort of gas was to be employed for the lightening of the apparell which had to be submitted to careful examination by a technical jury. The program of experiences comprised competitions for the duration of flights, the distance covered, the height attained, the precision of the landing, the slowness of descant.

For two years the Germans—who by the Versailles Treaty have been prevented from building powerful airplanes—have devoted their attention to the study of motorless aviation. The annual congress was held in Germany at the time a meeting was held in France. A movement of enthusiasm has spread through the younger generation—workmen as well as students. The concours of the Rhône kept awake the interest for things of the air which might have slumbered through the lack of impetus in greater aviation. The prowess displayed, the progress accomplished, aroused great emulation in France. It was realized that on motorless flights depends the questions of stability and security in airplanes. "Sail-flying" inspired by the movements of birds may help to render more tractable ordinary airplanes and permit them to find use for the diverse variations of aerial currents. What is of great importance is to reduce to its minimum the power required by airplanes. It would be perhaps unreasonable to envisage the possibility of moving in the air with a motive power equal to that of man — about 1 to 1.5 horsepower. But while French machines require 70 to 75 horsepower per passenger, German airships fly with only 40 to 45 horsepower per person. It is therefore hoped that by careful studies of winds and construction the motive power could be further reduced.

French Lack Experience

It could not be expected that the meeting of Clermont-Ferrand would give results as satisfactory as those of the Rhône. The French aviators lacked the experience of the Germans. But such as they were the experiences made for a hopeful future. The first impulse has been given. Great progress may now be achieved.

Boussoutrot piloting a Farman air machine was classified first in the various events. His longest flight lasted 5m. 18s. In the opinion of Henry Farman the duration of the flight does not much matter. The problem is resolved if you can go up in the air and keep in the air. This result has been achieved. The duration of the flight is a question of experience. If you can stay in the air five minutes there is no reason why you should not stay for hours. Constructors will have to determine the best shape of wings and the pilots will have to find the best suitable wind. For Mr. Farman the secret of the German successes is in the ascending winds.

It is not the opinion of Dr. Magnan, director of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes. He says that it is wrong to explain the flight of birds—and of Germans—by the help of ascending winds. They are very rare. Moreover, there are zones swept by descending winds as well as ascending winds. These zones of whirlwinds are impossible—for the moment—to delimitate. The horizontal winds are used by birds much more extensively than vertical winds. They are also easier to study.

The chief point is that pilots of motorless machines require a special training. With sufficient mastery, gliding descents can be effected with motor-airplanes. But you cannot fly in a motorless machine without new knowledge—nature of winds, use of the winds, various maneuvers to suit the various kinds of winds. Satisfactory results can only be obtained by the association of an experienced pilot and of an apparell specially conceived for the purnose.

Ascending Winds Utilized

Most of the pilots of Clermont-Ferrand ignored the direction of winds and the manner in which to sail on aerial currents. They showed courage and mastership. They performed good gliding descents. As for M. Boussoutrot and M. Coupet it may be that they owe their success to the chance of having found ascending winds. They must be given credit for having utilized them. This experimental congress has shown what could be done in the way of motorless flights. It taught that planes like birds must learn the use of winds. If before the next congress practical experiences are organized together with the theoretical teaching of the "vol à voiles" we may be surprised by the progress accomplished.

Some great pioneers of aviation are however far from holding very optimistic views about the "sail-flying." Gabriel Voisin—who four years ago abandoned aviation for the industry of automobiles—20 years ago tried the same experiments as have been tried at Clermont-Ferrand and it may be remembered that it was on Voisin machines that the first records were beaten in Europe in 1908. M. Voisin may therefore well be regarded as an authority on the matter. He says that what has been done at Clermont-Ferrand is not "sail-flying" but only volplaning. That only requires a hilly terrain. He wishes the experiences to be repeated in the Beauce—the great plain of France. He agrees with Dr. Magnan that for the "sail-flying" the series of problems to be resolved have not yet been touched.

Louis Blériot—the first aviator who crossed the Channel in July, 1909—is not very enthusiastic. The partisans, he says, of motorless flying commit the grave error of wanting to imitate birds. Birds have in themselves an excellent motor, powerful and docile. They are not mere "voiliers." If they hover it is to economize the force of the motor. But if the proper wind is lacking that does not prevent them from continuing their flight owing to the efforts of their wings. Motorless planes cannot, either, be compared to sailing ships. All that can happen to a sailing ship when wind is lacking is to be unable to advance, while a motorless plane would simply drop to the ground. There is no security without motor. At best, motorless flying can become a sport like the luge or the bobsleigh. Mr. Blériot attributes the success of the Germans to an essentially favorable terrain and constant ascending winds. He defies them to realize the same feat at Buc or Villacoublay. It is possible to remain hours in the air—but in the same privileged regions. That is the negation of a means of locomotion.

Great Britain Has Not Yet Begun to Make Experiments

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 25—The French motorless flight competition at Combegrasse has been strangely disappointing. True, it was scarcely to be expected that immediately upon entering this scientific sport (for since the period 1906-1909 it has been entirely neglected in France) success as great as that of the Germans, who for three years have been pursuing it with characteristic vigor, would be attained. But there has been no great secret about the apparatus employed by the Germans, whose flights last year were witnessed by a large number of foreign visitors. Moreover, with such experts as Boussotrot and Paulhan using apparatus made by Farman and other experienced designers, better results than flights of two or three minutes should have been made, and the number of mishaps should not have been so great. There has been more intrepidity than science hitherto; but it is very certain that the French will very soon make good in the attractive field of experiment. It is not very creditable to Great Britain that no one here has begun experiments.

So far as theory is concerned, Great Britain is well to the front. Handley Page, who saw soaring experiments in Germany last year, has had much to say on the subject, and no one can blame him for not taking a personal part, for he is busy with other developments in flying. Dr. Hankin, as already recorded in these articles, has thrown much interesting light on the fundamentals of soaring flight. In aeronautical circles in England there is a very general appreciation, not only of the fundamentals, but also of the importance of soaring flight to aviation. Some of the popular newspapers, however, have just "discovered" it, and in discussing the experiments in France have betrayed a fairly common failure to distinguish between soaring and gliding.

Flight Without Power

Soaring flight is true flight without power, but taking advantage of small movements in the air (the internal structure of the wind, possibly small pulsations) to obtain not only horizontal motion, but actual climb. Gliding, on the other hand, is descent under gravity: coming down on a very gentle gradient, and when favored by a rising current keeping aloft for a long time, and even climbing. No doubt during gliding experiments actual soaring takes place, sometimes unsuspected; and during soaring experiments, obviously, there must be a good deal of gliding.

Lilienthal, Pilcher, Montgomery, and other early experimenters frankly confined their attention to gliding. The length of their flights was determined by the height of the take-off ground and the character of the wind at the time. The Wright brothers also were content with gliding, although they were well aware that something more might become possible. Until the Germans were driven to this form of experiment by the Allies' conditions relating to power flight, the Wright brothers were the greatest exponents. Orville Wright, on Oct. 24, 1911, flew for 9m. 49s. in a "glider"; but no doubt this was in a large measure pure soaring. The gliding angle of his machine was estimated at one in 14, so that it must have got sustentation from the internal work of the half gale of wind that was blowing at the time.

The apparatus employed by German experimenters no doubt has a better gliding angle; and it may be recalled that the late José Weiss maintained that some birds have a gliding angle approaching one in 100, and that there is no reason why apparatus should not be built approaching this for refinement. The Wright brothers' gliders had a loading of about 1½ pounds per square foot; but in view of the fact that the albatross—the greatest of all soaring birds—has a loading of more than three pounds per square foot, such very light loading cannot be regarded as essential. We must look to something else for the secret.

Close Study of the Air

We know more or less where to look. Dr. Hankin has explained a certain peculiarity in the formation of creatures that soar, absent from the wings of unsoaring birds and insects. The transverse ridges on the under surface of the wing have not yet been the subject of practical experiment with any man-made apparatus. They must be. The prospect makes one almost envy those who have the means and the leisure that could be so delightfully and usefully directed. But the Germans have made great progress without recourse to this natural contrivance, which, indeed, they do not appear to have suspected. Their success has been attained through a close study of the air, inspired by the conviction that birds take advantage of movements of the air hitherto unperceived by human beings. As Dr. Hankin has almost completely proved, soarable conditions vary, and are not the same in all regions. We are, indeed, merely on the threshold of a great subject, and no doubt have much labor before us.

Experiments will be attended by risk unless carried out with great forethought. French work has been characterized by a certain looseness, leading to a large number of small mishaps. Frankly, one is disappointed by the French. Probably by the time this article is in print the Germans will have far surpassed last year's achievements, and it is significant that one of the hard conditions that must be complied with before the prizes are won is that of a flight not less than 40 minutes in duration. One can learn a lot in 40 minutes' flying: one has time to reflect and observe. It should be obvious to the whole world that this condition, that follows last year's successes of 22 minutes, contains the promise of the mastery of the secret of motorless flight. This, however, is probably only to be regarded as a means to an end, namely, flight with engines of two or three horsepower: cheap, safe, easy and delightful, with ultimate results in the whole wide field of aviation.

Photographs by George R. King

Upper—Ruins of the Mill at Great Falls, Va., Which Was Built by George Washington.

Lower—Washington's Office in Winchester, Va., Which He Occupied While Surveying the Colony for Lord Fairfax, at 18 Years of Age

A Washington Pilgrimage from the Capital to the Natural Bridge

IF WASHINGTON'S headquarters were enumerated, how many, do you think, there would be? Farmhouses near the scenes of famous battles, town houses in villages through which he passed in his campaigning and city mansions from which he directed the war of the American Revolution—from Virginia to Massachusetts they increase in number with every passing year. There is of course Craigie House in Cambridge and the headquarters overlooking the Hudson River, in Newburgh, New York, and also the one at Stony Hills, near Princeton, New Jersey. Probably the most picturesque of them all, although there is much to be said in that regard for the one at Valley Forge, is the house at Chad's Ford, Pennsylvania, where Washington was staying when the battle of the Brandywine was fought.

A motor trip from Washington to the Natural Bridge of Virginia leads one, almost unaware, to an early headquarters of Washington's which is little known and seldom visited. It is the building in which he had his office when surveying the Colony for Lord Fairfax. At that time he was only 18, so perhaps the old stone house may be called Washington's First Headquarters—his home excepted. There are of course other houses where he stayed when engaged on this work, probably for short periods however.

Only a few miles from the Capital, where the Potomac tumbles over a rocky ledge, making what is known as the Great Falls, may be seen the ruined foundations of a mill built by Washington. The canal by which the water was brought from above the Falls remains, and not far away are the ruins of a foundry, also built by the first President.

In Leesburg through which the road leads as one climbs the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, there are both Washington and Lafayette headquarters. The town boasts, moreover, that for a time after the burning of Washington by the British during the War of 1812, it was the capital of the United States.

Winchester stands at the gateway of the Shenandoah Valley. Washington called this the Garden Spot of America and he knew it well, for part of it he himself surveyed. Only recently his work has been checked by another survey and found to be absolutely accurate. The valley was wilderness in those days, but today there are in the Shenandoah many towns, villages and farms which have made history. Harrisonburg, Staunton, where Woodrow Wilson was born, and Lexington, the seat of Washington and Lee University, are the most important of the towns. One name still rings through the Valley: the name of Sheridan. Phil Sheridan, who heard the firing at Cedar Creek 20 miles away, when at his home in Winchester, and rode post haste, arriving on the battle field, just in time to turn defeat to victory for the Union forces.

The Goal of the Pilgrimage

The Natural Bridge of Virginia, the logical destination for this Washington pilgrimage, is in itself well worth traveling many miles to see. It is the only great arch in the United States which forms a thoroughfare which if nature had not provided, man would have been forced to build. It spans a cañon two hundred feet deep and it passes the highway which connects the Shenandoah Valley with the eastern part of the state. Viewed from the path beside the stream below, the bridge is very charming. Unfortunately it and the adjacent land is privately owned and it costs a dollar to enter the reservation. It ought to be purchased by the National Government and made a national park or monument and opened to the public free of cost.

High up on the walls of the bridge, Washington, when a boy, carved his name—a thing which he did not do, unfortunately, at any of his headquarters. If he had continued this practice of acclaiming his visits, reprehensible in others, as it is, the antiquarian's problem of distinguishing genuine headquarters from those that are tourist-seekers' after-thoughts, would be solved.

CANADIANS EXTOL OLD-FASHIONED WORK

TORONTO, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence) — Hard work, and the building up of a large exportable surplus of quality products of Canada's fields, forests and factories were upheld by speakers at the Canadian National Exhibition Association directors' luncheon yesterday. Mr. William Carter, M. P., of Nottingham, England, declared, "What you want in Canada, and what we want all over the world is workers, and not shirkers."

W. R. Motherwell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, said Canadians were confronted with a huge war debt. The only way to wipe this out was by "good old-fashioned work, and not by any magic wand."

R. J. Tallon, president Division 4, Railway Department, American Federation of Labor, said his railroad shop workers were all solid citizens in their communities. They were internationaly organized but independent.

MR. WILSON PRAISES MOVEMENT

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 18 (Special)—A League of Neighbors, a local organization for aiding aliens to become good Americans, is commended by Woodrow Wilson in a letter received by Charles F. Weller of the league's executive staff here.

AERONAUTICS

by E. P. WARNER

Air Transport Economics

THE cost of service on the commercial air lines at present operating in Europe does not always bear a direct relation to the costs of operation. It must be admitted that the charges for air transport at present are much lower than they could possibly be set if the business were to stand on its own feet without subsidy. The time will come when subsidies will be withdrawn, and when that time arrives it will be very important to have some actual knowledge of the cost of operation per passenger-mile or per ton-mile for express.

It is surprisingly difficult to secure reliable information on costs of operation. The companies either have no accurate figures or conceal them as a trade secret, but there is one source, fortunately, from which unimpeachable information can be drawn. One of the greatest uses of the United States air mail has been to serve as a laboratory of air transport, as an experimental enterprise which, carried on over a long period and on a reasonably large scale, would show the real possibilities of commercial flying and the conditions under which it could be most advantageously carried on.

Taking the air mail figures as a basis, then, it has been found that the total operating expenses, including all overhead, are about 80 cents per airplane-mile. This would work out at a discouragingly large figure per ton-mile, but the airplane-mile really furnishes a better unit of comparison in this case, as the airplanes used are of a military type and do not afford the cargo capacity which should be obtained with the engine power used. The engine is a 400-horsepower Liberty. It has repeatedly been shown to be possible to design commercial airplanes which carry a pay load of passengers, mail, and express of five pounds per horsepower, or roughly one passenger with the normal amount of baggage for every 40 horsepower. Working on this basis, the Liberty should carry a pay load of a ton, whereas the restricted space available in the mailplanes actually makes it impossible to carry more than 850 pounds.

If it be assumed, however, that a true commercial airplane could be built to operate at the same cost per mile as the mail plane and to carry the pay load just mentioned, the cost would be 80 cents per ton-mile, or, allowing 200 pounds for each passenger together with the luggage which he is allowed to carry, 8 cents per passenger-mile. This, however, includes no profit to the stockholders and no allowance for the expense of selling and advertising, which more than counterbalances the saving on post office overhead expense. It may, therefore, be taken only as an approximation to the minimum possible cost and a more detailed survey leads to the conclusion that air transport with present-day airplanes and without subsidy can be made profitable under American conditions at a minimum rate of about 15 cents per passenger-mile. This is only 15 per cent higher than the rate of the subsidized London-Paris line.

The major items of expense are the wages of pilots and mechanics, repairs and upkeep on flying equipment, depreciation, insurance, fuel and oil, and ground organization expenses. On the first two elements there must be no economy. Safe and regular operation can only be secured with the best pilots and mechanics that can be obtained, and they must be well paid. With a 10-passenger machine of the type just suggested, wages account for roughly 3 cents a passenger-mile if the machines are kept in continuous operation and carry 70 per cent of a full load on each trip. Repairs and upkeep vary widely with the type of airplane employed, but they may be taken as 6 cents per passenger-mile, including depreciation. This estimate is based on a life of 2000 miles for an airplane and 1000 for an engine, which is as much as can be expected at present. Fuel and oil are a relatively small item, amounting to only about 2½ cents for each passenger and each mile. Insurance costs amount to approximately 1½ cents per passenger-mile, although rates vary so much that it is hard to give a definite figure. These four items total 13 cents, and a 15-cent rate will evidently show a profit only if the load factor, or commercial efficiency, can be raised above the 70 per cent assumed.

Finally as to ground expense no single figure can be given. Everything depends on the share of this load which the Government undertakes to carry. The provision and equipment of air routes and flying fields certainly is as logically a governmental enterprise as is the maintenance of harbor facilities and lighthouses, and it is absurd to expect a single company to maintain its own flying fields. If any such burden is thrown on the operators of commercial aircraft, the minimum costs per passenger mile will be not 15 cents, but 20 or 25. In the failure of the United States Congress to take effective steps to make possible the ground organization of air routes lies one of the greatest obstacles with which commercial flying in this country has to contend.

Paris-London Traffic Increase

The slowing up of traffic which was evident on some of the European air lines, and particularly on that from London to Paris, during the early summer was generally attributed by those engaged in the operation of commercial aircraft to a change in the habits of the American tourist. It was said that this year, more than ever before, the Americans were landing at Cherbourg and leaving the British Isles until the latter part of their visits, and that the aerial passenger traffic from England to the Continent had fallen off in consequence. The theory was one which could not be supported with statistics at the time, but it receives some corroboration from the increase in traffic from Paris toward London which has appeared during the last two months. During August, for example, 3888 passengers passed through the Paris air port, as against 2473 for the same month last year. The gain in business done was 57 per cent. In respect of express the gain was even greater, approximately 62 tons being handled, and the increase over last year being 196 per cent. There is very little business on Sunday, so the number of passengers averaged about 140 each week day. If it be assumed that 40 per cent of the traffic is American, and that probably represents a fair proportion, more than 50 Americans are leaving or entering Le Bourget by air each day. This is about one-tenth the number landing in Europe each day during the tourist season, and indicates, neglecting duplication, that approximately 10 per cent of the Americans who visit Europe take advantage of the opportunity to travel by air. If even half as large a proportion as that of the Americans who are wealthy enough to visit Europe would patronize air transport in their own country the success of commercial aeronautics in the United States would be put beyond doubt without the need of any stimulation by a subsidy.

New Interest in Gliding

The interest in gliding in France, which had rather died down toward the end of the French soaring competition, has again been fanned into life by the remarkable performances of Hentzen and other German experimenters. Desirous of seeing France at least abreast of Germany in every scientific advance, French patrons of aeronautics are hastening to offer prizes to stimulate the continuance of soaring experiments. Over a dozen such offers have been made in the last month, and more are coming forward almost daily.

An interesting result of this recent interest in gliding is the establishment of gliding schools in France, Germany, and Switzerland. In general the operation of a glider makes the greatest demands on the skill of a pilot, and most of those who have gained success in the competitions have been airplane pilots of long experience and great reputation. With careful guidance, however, and proceeding by very slow steps, it may be possible to learn gliding from the beginning without any previous experience on engine-driven airplanes, and a few pupils have actually been trained in that way. It is a slow method of training, but it is extremely cheap and under proper supervision the risk of accident can be made very small.

ANTIPODES BREAK RECORD IN EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

LONDON, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—During the past year the total imports of butter and cheese from Australia and New Zealand beat all records. The figures for butter were 51,688 and 43,184 tons respectively. With Canada's contribution of 3015 tons the quantity from Empire sources amounted to 98,887 out of a total of 188,781 tons.

New Zealand butter has maintained its high quality. With running water everywhere and a climate in most parts not unlike the climate of England this is what might be expected. But the opening of the port of Hull to Dominion trade has helped to bring the fact home to a large number of buyers in the Midlands and the north of England, who once only dealt in Danish butter. They have found that there is no difference in quality between the two, so that Denmark is finding her place increasingly difficult to keep in face of strong oversea competition.

As regards supplies of cheese the Dominions retain the preponderating position they gained during the war. Foreign imports are only 7 per cent of the total as compared with 20 per cent in 1913-14. Of this quantity New Zealand sent 69,380 tons, Canada 53,674 tons, the latter being a record. Out of the total imported, 138,430 tons, only 9863 tons came from foreign sources.

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EIFFEL TOWER CONCERTS BROADCAST OVER FRANCE

Government Monopoly Has Hindered Private Development—Colonial Radio Net Is Under Way

PARIS, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—So much interest is developing in France for wireless telegraphy and telephony that the Concours Lépine, usually devoted to toys, organizes this year in an annex an exhibition of wireless telegraphy. Various apparatus will be displayed and its working explained by the inventors. Visitors will be thus informed of the cost and possibilities of wireless telegraphy, private as well as commercial. It will appeal to children as well as to grown-ups, as in this wireless section toys, too, will have their place. In another stand will be found photographs, showing the development of wireless in France during the last few years.

At the same time, but quite independently, a congress of wireless opens at Marseilles at the Colonial Exhibition. Technicians and representatives of colonial associations are gathering together in order to study the quickest way of realizing regular and speedy communication between the metropolis and its colonies and between the colonies themselves.

Plan to Belt World

M. Paul Lafont, undersecretary of state of posts and telegraphs, endeavors to accelerate the execution of a plan destined to belt the world with a French réseau of Hertzian waves as England has belted the earth with her submarine cables. The fact that cables link France to North Africa has perhaps militated against the development of wireless telegraphy in that part. Nevertheless there already exist receiver stations near Algiers, Tunis, Casablanca, and a transmitter station is envisaged for Rabat in Morocco.

Since Aug. 7 one-way traffic has existed between the Croix d' Hins station, near Bordeaux and Saïgon whose powerful receiver enables France to transmit telegrams direct to Asia. This new way of direct transmission beats the cable by anything from three to five and even eight days on account of the compulsory relays, Marseilles, Bône, Malta, Alexandrie, Port-Saïd, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Saïgon. The Saïgon receiving station will shortly be completed by an emitting station assuring two-way traffic with France, and at the same time serving as relay station for the French-Pacific possessions.

As for America, receiving stations are already working at Martinique, and at Guiana. On the day that powerful sending stations are working in one or other of these colonies, in the Antilles more particularly, in liaison with the projected powerful station at Tahiti, the French dream of belting the earth by wireless will be a reality.

Eiffel Tower Broadcasts

The development of radiotelephony has been more considerable in the United States than in France. In France posts, telegraph and telephones are exploited by the State and no private person is allowed to send wireless messages. In consequence "broadcasting" could not meet with the same infatuation as in America.

In Paris the Eiffel Tower is regularly used for "broadcasting." Every day it sends by wireless telephone meteorological reports. The forecasts are based on observations taken in Europe, in the Atlantic, and in America, and as these are received every six hours, three reports per day keep those interested in the future weather conditions accurately informed.

It now remains for a system of wireless telephone receivers to be established all over France to keep farmers wise to a degree which, a few years ago, would have been held impossible. The Tower also emits résumés of the press and news of the Bourse. It ends its day's task by a concert for which from time to time well-known artists come to sing to an enthusiastic public whose applause they cannot hear.

The Société Française Radio-électrique has solicited from the State the authorization of exploiting its own sending stations. A law has to be voted. Its text is already prepared and will be put before Parliament after the holidays.

No authorization is required for the installation of receiver posts. These stations are already numerous in France and Parisians are rapidly becoming wireless telephone enthusiasts. The Concours Lépine will no doubt give some impetus to this liking.

A consortium has been formed. It is now ready to insure the development of "broadcasting" when permission to launch wireless concerts will be given. Public auditons are organized in the Magasins Dufayel and the Compagnie Radiola at Paris and also in some provincial towns, where at 6 o'clock every evening anybody can enter and listen to the concerts of the Eiffel Tower.

BRITISH WORKERS STUDY ECONOMICS

Discussion Circles Are Intended to Correct Partisan Bias

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Some time ago the committee of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, a body which consists of representatives of employers' organizations and of trade unions, came to the conclusion that the cause of industrial peace would be greatly assisted if a knowledge of the elements of economics could be widely diffused among trade unionists.

After some discussion it was decided to start an economic education movement for the young members of the unions. Local joint committees were formed all over the country, and these committees obtain the co-operation of the highest education authorities in the district in the organization of classes or study circles.

The scheme does not conflict or overlap with those of the Workers Educational Association, or similar bodies, because it is confined to the one subject of elementary economic theory, with complementary lessons in elocution, so that the students may be able to expound to their fellow workers the knowledge they themselves have acquired.

The plan is simple. In the classes the students take a six or nine months' intensive course under the direction of a university professor or other teacher, and from these students, it is found, one out of every five or six is capable at the end of the course of conducting a smaller and less ambitious study circle.

The movement is now attracting the attention of some of the welfare committees of the big firms. In Birmingham, for instance, four study circles have been started by these committees, and it is found that the young workers who attend them are extending their reading far beyond the textbooks of Clay, Marshall, Milne, and other standard authors on the subject.

The Committee of the Alliance lays great stress on the importance of obtaining the co-operation of the trade unions before starting either classes or study circles, and on the necessity of choosing textbooks which, "as far as it is possible in economics, are without any particular bias either toward conservatism, used in the broad sense as an attitude of mind, or extremism."

It is quite frankly admitted that the scheme has a utilitarian object, and that it is not intended to provide "education for education's sake." The primary object is to promote industrial peace by training as large a number of working trade unionists as possible in such a way that, whether as ordinary members or as leaders of their movement, they will be able to submit biased statements from either side in industry to "the test of their own knowledge of economics," and of the fundamentals governing industrial production.

Although the movement is still young, classes and study circles have been established in eight university centers, and a special organizer has just been appointed by the alliance.

CANADIANS BUYING MORE HOME GOODS

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—In returns from customs offices throughout Ontario for the month of August it is noticed that the import tax has fallen off nearly 50 per cent compared with the returns for August, 1921, indicating that the people of the province are buying far less from the United States this year than last year while at the same time they have increased their purchases at home.

This latter item is proved by the amount of customs receipts listed as sales tax. The sales tax receipts have increased nearly threefold at every customs branch. The falling off of buying is the more to be wondered at, financiers point out, because the Canadian dollar will buy far more United States goods now than it would a year ago. The United States dollar is at par in Western Ontario, and it is believed that it will remain so unless placed at a discount by artificial means.

BRITAIN EXTENDS YEARS OF SCHOOL

Average Length of Study Increased, Report Shows—Fewer Church Schools

LONDON, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The annual report of the Board of Education, after expressing regret that "many proposals for improved educational facilities which were contemplated by the Education Act of 1918 have had to be postponed on grounds of finance," summarizes the aim of the board as having consisted in concentrating upon "the maintenance of the main fabric of the public system of education."

Beginning with the foundation of the system, the provision for the youngest children, the report states that the regulations for nursery schools were first issued in 1919, and in the year under review (1920-21) 28 such schools have been recognized. The admirable work initiated by Mrs. Humphrey Ward in supplying the needs of the leisure hours of the children of London has spread to other parts of the country, with the result that the number of evening play centers recognized by the board has increased to 379. Provision of meals to school children by local education authorities has greatly increased.

The board sanctioned 124 elementary schools and 62 enlargement schemes. This brings the number of elementary schools up to 19,084. The number of pupils in such schools is nearly 6,000,000. As bearing upon the problem of dual control, about which educationalists are much exercised, the tendency of the number of voluntary (or church) schools to decrease, which began in 1903, is still maintained. Fifty-five church schools (on balance) were closed last year, making a total since 1903 of nearly 2000, with accommodation for nearly 1,000,000 scholars.

The number of secondary schools has increased by 104 and the number of pupils in them has increased by 38,000. This increase is due to a later leaving age, not to an increase in the number of entrants? It is one of the least satisfactory features of the times that the number of children demanding secondary education, which showed such a marked increase during and immediately after the war, is now showing a decline. This decline, however, is clearly not due to any slackening in the real desire for education on the part of the people, but solely to less favorable economic circumstances.

It is gratifying to observe, on the other hand, that the efforts which the board has made to induce secondary school pupils to lengthen their average school life are already meeting with success. The percentage of boys leaving under 16 has fallen from 55 in 1920 to 50 in 1921, while the percentage leaving over 16 has risen from 45 to 50. Similar figures are given for girls.

In the sphere of continuative education progress is absent. But the report points to the highly successful work of continuation schools in all parts of the country under the auspices of private employers.

The number of persons who received recognition as intending teachers was 7857. This figure, it is important to note, is the largest since 1910. The shortage of teachers which menaced the education system for so many years is evidently at last being overcome.

In the sphere of general educational activity the board is not without some valuable items to record. The consultative committee was reconstituted and set to work on the question of the curricula for secondary schools and on the value of intelligence tests of capacity.

MULTI-MILLIONAIRE TO EXPLOIT ANTICOSTI

GASPE, Que., Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Gaston Menier, French multi-millionaire and owner of Anticosti Island, who has been living there for some time, has evolved a big program for the further development of the island and its natural resources. A number of fishermen and their families will be located on the eastern end of the island, with the most modern fishing paraphernalia at their disposal. Cold storage houses will be erected and two fine boats will be purchased to carry on a ferry system between Gaspe Basin and Anticosti, which service might even be prolonged into the winter months, as one of the ferries will probably be an ice-breaker. By connecting with the mainland at Gaspe, the distance for the transportation of fish, freight, passengers, etc., will be reduced to a few hours.

COLLEGE WOMEN HOLD CONFERENCE

Question of Admitting German Sisters Lengthily Debated

DRESDEN, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The conference of the International Federation of University Women held in Paris last month adopted the following resolution: "That it is the sense of this conference that the German university women when they are regularly organized in a national federation and apply in the usual way shall ultimately be admitted to the international federation, probably at the time when Germany has been admitted to the League of Nations, if not sooner, as the council may decide."

This resolution seems to have been the outcome of a long debate. American and Scandinavian members of the international federation pleaded for a speedy admission of the Germans but they were opposed by the French and Belgian delegates and the resolution quoted above was all they were able to achieve for the time being.

It will be remembered that the International Federation of University Women was founded in London in 1920 by university women of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and France. At that time the French and Belgian women found it difficult to co-operate with German women and it was believed that the same difficulty would be found to exist in Germany with regard to co-operation with the women of the allied countries. That this assumption cannot have been right is proved by the fact that the women of all nations co-operated peacefully in the International Council of Women which held its last conference at The Hague in May, 1922.

The first section of the international regulations of the International Federation of University Women runs as follows:

"The purpose of this organization shall be to promote understanding and friendship between the university women of the nations of the world and thereby to further their interests and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness."

The resolution adopted by the Paris conference is still far removed from the spirit expressed in these sentences. It can hardly be expected of the German university women that they will apply for membership before they know that they will be heartily welcomed on all sides.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL INDUSTRY FAST RECOVERING FROM DEPRESSION

Operations Now at 60 Per Cent Capacity—Rails Advanced —Boom in Scrap Iron

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (Special)—The chief development of the week in the steel trade was the announcement of the United States Steel Corporation that its price for open-hearth rails after Oct. 1 would be $43 a net ton, compared with the present price of $40, which has existed for the last year. The independent steel companies will probably take the same action though late last week no announcements to that effect had been made.

The advance is considered very moderate. The independent rail makers probably hoped that the price would be $45. With billets, the raw material from which rails are made, selling at $40, the present rail price is plainly out of line.

Billets have advanced from $28 a ton last January to the present $40 price, while rails have been firm at $40 all this time. Rail inquiries for 1923 delivery already aggregate 300,000 tons, which will be placed at the old price if the orders come in before the date for the advance.

Tin plate is now the only steel item whose price advancement has not been announced above the level existing on Jan. 1, which is $4.75 a box base. Frequent predictions have been made in the last three weeks that this price would be boosted to $5 minimum but no company has yet taken such action.

The steel industry is recovering rapidly from the low point of depression caused by the coal and railroad strikes. Operations are now at 60 per cent of capacity, compared with 55 per cent a fortnight ago. Half of the 50 blast furnaces that blew out during the crux of the fuel scarcity have come back into blast.

Buying Has Slackened

Though steel buying has slackened in the country as a whole, the Chicago district is still very busy accepting new orders, one prominent maker there having had the heaviest week for a year and a half. The railroads, oil companies, automobile makers and building contractors continue to be the best steel customers.

One reason for the fall in buying is the fact that steel operations are increasing and consumers wish to see if this will not have the effect of lowering prices. A popular theory is that the prices of independent companies, which are $3 to $8 a ton above those of the corporation, will gradually drop back to the corporation price level, though it is conceded that those items which are too low in relation to other items will take a belated advance.

One evidence of lower prices is seen in eastern Pennsylvania pig iron, one steel company having come into the market for the fourth quarter at $32, base, which is $2 a ton lower than former prevailing quotations. A genuine decline in the level of prices is dependent largely on prices of coal and particularly coke. The latter is not failing to any appreciable extent. In fact at the close of the week it had a hardening price tendency.

Furnace coke sells at $10@11, Connellsville and foundry grades at $13@14. Many of the idle blast furnaces have iron contracts around $20, and they will not blow in until coke gets down several dollars lower as the present coke prices would mean that the coke alone for making the $20 iron would cost $20.

Boom for Iron Scrap

Iron and steel scrap, an oft-neglected item, is coming into its own and the greatest boom so far this year is taking place. Because of the scarcity of pig iron, steel makers and foundries are using greater quantities of scrap. The railroads, which afford a large percentage in normal times, have been withholding lists of scrap for sale because of the railroad strike which has prevented them from junking worn-out material and from loading on cars material that is scrapped and assorted. There is a scramble among dealers and consumers of scrap to get what material is offered, usually the former overbidding the latter because of the expectancy of much higher prices. Scrap moved up $2 a ton during the week. The Bethlehem Steel Company, one of the largest scrap users in the east, pays $17 for heavy melting steel, compared with $15.50 a week ago. Cast iron scrap sells at 1 cent a pound, a high figure.

One of the unfavorable features in the steel trade is the falling off in foreign buying of American products. Because prices have gone up here while they have declined in Great Britian, our steel makers cannot compete in foreign fields such as Canada, Japan and South America; neither are our makers willing to make the usual price concessions for export. Official figures for July showed a decline in 60,000 tons for export and August and September figures will be down even more.

Virginia pig iron is again being offered in the market. Furnaces in that district have been banked for nearly two years, but one will blow in soon again.

Zinc and Lead Higher

Among the non-ferrous metals lead and zinc have been the most active. The American Smelting & Refining Company advanced prices $2 a ton late in the week to 6 cents a pound, New York, and 5.80 cents, East St. Louis. In the outside market, New York prices range from 6.05 cents to 6.15 cents. Consumption of lead is a little greater than production.

Zinc prices are also about $2 a ton higher than a week ago, the minimum quotation beng 6½ cents a pound, East St. Louis. Zinc stocks decreased by 7000 tons in August and the preceding month there had been a fall of 1000 tons. There was a gain of 2284 active retorts. A severe zinc shortage is imminent and prices will go higher. Many zinc makers have been compelled to advance wages about 10 per cent. There is wholesome buying of zinc on the part of galvanizers, brass makers and other consumers.

The copper price is unchanged at 14 cents delivered and sales are moderate in volume, with export demand slightly greater than domestic and with France and England the principal foreign buyers. Makers of copper and brass products have orders booked for three months ahead. Copper consumption continues greater than output.

The first marked tin buying for several days took place Tuesday when 800 tons changed hands in New York. Prices have been stable, Straits tin being quoted for several days at 32¼ cents a pound.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4%
Outside comcl paper	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com'l l'ns	4½@5	4½@5
Individual cus col lns	5 @5½	5 @5½

	Today	Sat.
Bar silver in New York	69¼c	69¾c
Bar silver in London	35⅛d	35⅝d
Mexican dollars	52⅝c	53¼c
Bar gold in London	93s 4d	93s 1d
Canadian ex dis (%)	1-16	1-32
Domestic bar silver	99¼c	99¼c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	7	Paris	5
Bombay	4	Prague	5
Brussels	4½	Rome	5½
Bucharest	6	Sofia	6½
Calcutta	4	Stockholm	4½
Christiania	5	Swiss Bank	3½
Copenhagen	5	Tokyo	6
Helsingfors	9	Vienna	7
Lisbon	7	Warsaw	7

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery:

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅛@3¼
30@60 days	3⅛@3¼
Under 30 days	3⅛@3¼
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	3¼@3½
30@60 days	3¼@3½
Under 30 days	3¼@3½
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	3¼@3½
30@60 days	3¼@3½
Under 30 days	3¼@3½

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$52,000,000	$440,000,000
Year ago today	41,929,066	—
Balances	25,000,000	85,000,000
Year ago today	19,039,666	—
F. R. bank credit	24,523,631	83,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Last previous	Parity
Sterling—Demand	$4.42	$4.42⅞	$4.8648
Cables	4.41¾	4.42¾	4.8648
Francs	.0753	.0759	.193
Guilders	.3855	.3865	.402
Belgian francs	.0715	.0715	.193
Kronen (Aus.)	.00014½	.00014	.0026
Sweden	.2634	.2635	.268
Denmark	.210	.2110	.268
Norway	.1672	.1655	.268
Marks	.0006¾	.0006¾	.238
Lire	.0419	.0423	.193
Swiss francs	.1863	.1864	.193
Pesetas	.1509	.1510	.193
Greece	....	.0262	.193
Argentina	.8082	.8024	.9648
Russia	.00025	.00025	.5146
Poland	.0141	.0147	.2380
Hungary	.040	.0425	20.30
Jugoslavia	.035	.032	20.30
Finland	.0218	.0217	19.30
Tzechoslovakia	.0327	.03255	20.26
Rumania	.0060	.0066	.1930
Portugal	.5525	.55	$1.08
Turkey	.64	.64	$4.40
Shanghai	.7675	.7725	1.0833
Hong Kong	.5725	.577	.7800
Bombay	.2885	.288¾	.4866
Yokohama	.4833	.484	.4984
Brazil	.1265	.12	.365
Uruguay	.784	.7825	1.0342
Chile	.1395	.1420	.3650
*Calcutta	.2875	.289	...

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair, continued cool, tonight and Tuesday; local frosts tonight; light north to northeast winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday, continued cool; light frost in low places tonight; fresh northeast winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and probably Tuesday, continued cool; frost tonight; moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

Weather Outlook for the Week

For the North and Middle Atlantic states: Generally fair and cool, with frosts probable in the North Atlantic states and elevated regions of the Middle Atlantic states.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

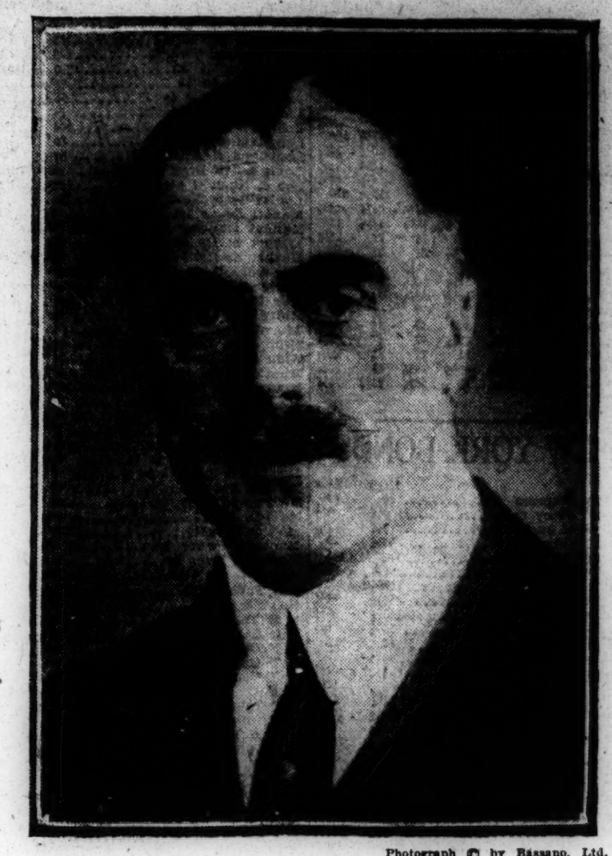
Albany	46	Kansas City	62
Atlantic City	64	Memphis	64
Boston	54	Montreal	48
Buffalo	48	Nantucket	58
Calgary	40	New Orleans	74
Charleston	68	New York	56
Chicago	58	Philadelphia	56
Denver	56	Pittsburgh	52
Des Moines	50	Portland, Me	50
Eastport	46	Portland, Ore	52
Galveston	76	San Francisco	52
Hatteras	72	St. Louis	56
Helena	44	St. Paul	50
Jacksonville	72	Washington	56

GERMAN LEATHER TRADE BUSY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—According to late advices received by the Hide and Leather Division of the Department of Commerce, almost every branch of the German leather industry is operating at full speed. The shoe factories, in particular, are unable in many cases to execute all the new orders which come in.

COPENHAGEN EXCHANGE CLOSED

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 18 (By the Associated Press)—The stock exchange closed today pending the decision of the Riksdag regarding the reconstruction of the Landmandsbank.



Photograph © by Bassano, Ltd.

Viscount Churchill, G. C. V. O.

THERE is only one important railway company in England, and probably in the world, which can boast of having a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire among its directors, and that railway is the famous Great Western Railway, while the Prince is the Right Honorable Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, 1st Viscount Churchill.

Viscount Churchill did not set out to be a director of companies, but to be a soldier. He served in the Coldstream Guards from 1884 to 1889, in which year he became Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria, a post which he held till 1892. Eight years later he was Master of Buckhounds. Eight years later again, in 1908, he became chairman of the Great Western Railway Company—a post which he still holds.

The Great Western Railway is the predominant partner in the Western Group of railways now in process of formation, and has long occupied a position second to none among British railways. The post of chairman of the Board of Directors of such a railway is therefore one of importance. But besides this post, Viscount Churchill holds another important office in that he is Governor of the Governing Council of the British Overseas Bank—a company formed in 1919 by a number of leading banks in London for the purpose of extending their operations on the continent of Europe.

FACTORS COMBINE TO GIVE CANADA GOOD PROSPECTS

Bumper Crop, No Unemployment and Inflow of Capital Bring Optimism

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (Special)—The recovery which has been such a feature of Canadian business during the last few months is, fortunately, not being retarded by labor troubles. The notice to be ready for strike, issued by the officials of the railway shopmen 10 days ago, inclined some to think that trouble might result; but any such danger is being rapidly dispelled. President E. W. Beatty of the Canadian Pacific Railway expresses the opinion that there will not be a strike.

The following opinion has just been expressed by F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce: "Optimism in business, rather than pessimism in contemplating the future, should now be regarded seriously as an important factor necessary to the return of the commercial world to normality. Industrial activity is returning slowly but steadily. We are now on the upgrade."

President Beatty of the Canadian Pacific Railway says: "Canada will commence the new year in a better position financially than before the war." These two opinions are important, for they indicate that business opinion has got away from the notion that Canada can't come back before Europe does.

Bumper Crop Estimated

One of the best evidences that the west really has a bumper crop is the estimate just issued by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, which puts the yield of wheat in the prairie provinces at 385,000,000 bushels. This is 14,000,000 more than the Manitoba Free Press estimate and about 20,000,000 more than the latest by the Dominion Government. The Grain Dealers' Association is usually conservative in its crop figures; if its estimate is borne out then the crop this year will be easily the largest in the history of the country.

The announcement made by the Dominion Government that it will not only conduct a more vigorous campaign for farm settlers, for domestics and for "teen" age boys and girls, but that it will also give financial and other assistance to an important and strongly backed private immigration enterprise that is being launched by the Canadian Colonization Association has given a great deal of satisfaction to business interests. Representatives of practically all the provinces at the recent unemployment conference here stated that there was little or no unemployment in their respective territories, and was unlikely to be much this winter.

More Labor Needed

There is much less unskilled labor for development work, in proportion to the needs of the country than there was in 1912. At that date the big railway construction programs were drawing to a close. It should also be taken into account that at that time the area under crop in this country was only about 33,000,000 acres as compared with nearly 60,000,000 this year, which of itself shows that a much larger number of men are required for farming. Then the railway mileage is much greater which, of course, means that a much larger force of operatives is required. But during the war several hundreds of thousands of those who did the foregoing kinds of work left the country. The Canadian Colonization Association expects that between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 will be spent on colonization work during the next 10 years and that as a result several millions of acres of land will have been settled.

American Capital Flows In

American capital is active in seeking new industrial outlets. The Seamans paper interests of Chicago are negotiating with the British Columbia Government with the intention of building a large pulp and paper plant in that province. Following so closely on the heels of the other $13,000,000 Chicago venture in the same industry, it is quite evident that British Columbia is looming large in the pulp and paper world. Michigan interests are also negotiating with Kingston, Ont., with the view of building a pulp and paper plant there.

The Ford Company has purchased 15 acres of land in Toronto on which an assembling plant with 150,000 feet of floor space will be built. The Durant Motor Company will also conduct its export business from Canada, and intends to build one or two new plants for the turning out of certain parts of its machines.

The Province of Saskatchewan has sold a $2,638,000 issue of 5 per cent bonds to New York interests the Province of Alberta is also out with a $3,000,000 issue, and the Province of Ontario with another of $10,000,000. It is reported that the conversion loan put out by the Dominion Government to retire war issues maturing this year, is being well taken up.

DIVIDENDS

The United States Trust Company declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ per cent, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20. Heretofore semi-annual disbursements of 25 per cent were made, the last payment of that kind being distributed on July 1.

Transue & Williams Steel Foundries Company declared the regular quarterly 50-cent dividend, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Stone & Webster, Inc., announce the declaration of dividends by the Columbus Electric & Power Company, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 25, as follows: quarterly of $1.75 a share on the first and second preferred and $2 on the common.

Directors of Ogilvie Flour Mills of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent with a bonus of 10 per cent, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 22. The current bonus will make a total of 22 per cent for the year.

Equity Petroleum Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 2.

Dwight P. Robinson Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the first preferred, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Shawinigan Water & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the common, payable Oct. 10.

State Street Trust Company of Boston declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Brunswick Balk Collender Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

LEATHER TRADE SLOWS DOWN BUT PRICES ARE FIRM

Sole Is Spotty and Calfskin Dull—Novelties Strong—Exports Light

The current gossip that the demand for footwear is largely in the abstract and not a concrete fact is not borne out by the experience of buyers who offer duplicate orders for fall delivery, which if not declined are liable to delayed shipments.

Among the New England manufacturers conditions average good, many grades being sold up for the season. Haverhill factories specializing on turned shoes are extremely active. Labor is scarce there because present modes require extra skill, extra supervision, and extra time over what standard footwear demands. Other shoe plants north and south of Boston are busy, and where quality is a factor, capacity production is the rule.

Shoe Industry Prosperous

Reports from shoe manufacturers located in the west and south are equally as optimistic, so in a broad way the shoe industry is on its feet again.

The bane of all merchants today is the growing expense and delay of transportation. A South Street tanner said during an interview that he shipped 5000 raw skins to his tannery in Wilmington, Del. The same day he forwarded 5000 finished skins to Liverpool, Eng., and the oversea shipment reached its destination four days prior to the date of the arrival of the Wilmington consignment. Again, sample shoes invoiced at $6.85 sent from Boston to Arizona cost the consignee postal charges of $3.25. These two instances illustrate what is daily experienced by merchants everywhere.

Prices of footwear are very firm with some advances, the rates on shoe material being the primary cause. While none is boasting of the future, the consensus of opinion is that the demand for spring shoes will be good and a winter's run of the factories practically assured.

Demand Falls Off

Considering the leather situation in a broad and general way the demand shows a falling off. Chicago tanners of sole leather report trade as spotty with an occasional spurt of good proportions. New York dealers are doing well on some grades, but light weight sole is quiet. Philadelphia tanners say that the call for mid iron sole, Union tannage, is active, but Oak sole leather moves slowly.

Boston tanners are booking a moderate number of sales of middle and light weights, the nine and ten iron leather being well sold up. Boston dealers are also selling sizable lots of both Union and Oak offal, sole cutters buying liberally of the top grades.

Regarding prices the tendency is upward, the high range of packer hide rates compelling tanners to keep in close touch with raw stock values.

The export trade is light. Domestic stocks in the hands of tanners are low, but the middle men and sole cutters hold fair-sized lots.

Calfskin tanners are passing through a dull spell, seasonal perhaps, but in a measure attributable to more or less free buying prior to the advance. Prices are unchanged but none too strong, as skins in the hair are a bit easier. The demand for novelty tannages braced up noticeably during the last three weeks, particularly in the better selections of black, gray, and brown suede, such now selling from 60 to 55 cents, but grades offered at 50-35 cents have a steadier sale. A quality at 30-25 cents is also moving well.

Patent Leather Tanners Busy

Boston and Philadelphia patent leather tanners are busy and, though traders just now are hesitant, tanners have back orders both foreign and domestic which keep receipts moving. However, as the spring footwear business is not far off, tanners regard the future with confidence. Therefore prices are firm with advances asked. Top selections of patent kips are offered from 52@47c. A prime grade is obtainable at 45@30c; patent sides No. 1 selection at 50@45c; grade No. 2, 40@30c, and cheaper sides at 28@20c. Bark patent leather moves well, top grade at 30@25c, medium 24@18c, and odd lots 15c. New York patent leather dealers report a smart call for patent leather, sales being booked at the full advances.

Tanners in side upper leathers are moving daily receipts steadily, back orders and weekly sales absorbing a curtailed output of the tanneries. Blacks in all grades and colors in the lower grades figure in the demand. Boston prices though firm are not immune to a pressure where quantity is a dominating feature. However, with hides selling readily at the advanced rates no temporary dull spell in the leather market is liable seriously to affect the listed prices of side leather.

Glazed and Black Kid Active

First quality chrome colored sides are offered at 30@28c; grade No. 2, 26@24c; thirds, 22@18c, and cheaper grades are obtainable at 16@12c. Bark and combination tannages are selling at 25@20c, and selected mediums at 18@15c. Elk sides, first quality, bring 30@25c. New York prices advanced 2c last week.

Glazed kid is nearer an active condition than any other leading leather on the market today. Fine grades are in demand, but prices (90@80@70) are almost prohibitive.

Boston and Philadelphia tanners are holding prices firmly, the foreign raw stock markets being strong in their offerings. Boston tanners report a steady business with local manufacturers, also from those in the west, but the foreign trade is draggy.

Chicago dealers say that while sales are moderate to light, their steadiness makes a good aggregate.

Black kid is moving well in the east and its demand seems likely to further improve. Choice selections sell at 75-65 cents. Prime lots of colors are offered at 50 to 40 cents, but the stronger demand still centers around reliable, spready skins quoted from 35 to 25 cents. Cheaper lots are plentiful from 22 to 15 cents. Though activity may be moderate for the present, tanners are looking for a driving trade close up to Jan. 1.

RESOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA'S STATE BANKS

HARRISBURG, Sept. 18—Total resources of state banks and trust companies in Pennsylvania, exclusive of trust funds, on June 30 last, exceeded the resources of national banks in the State on May 5, by nearly $1,000,000,000, Peter G. Cameron, state commissioner of banking, points out in a letter to state banks and trust companies, calling attention to the scope and importance of the state banking system. The letter was made public here yesterday.

On June 30, Mr. Cameron says, the total resources of the state banks and trust companies in Pennsylvania, exclusive of the national banks in the State, were $2,232,377,000 as compared with the resources of the national banks on May 5 last of $1,304,602,000, an excess of $927,775,000.

LONDON MARKET SHOWS TENDENCY TO GO DOWNWARD

LONDON, Sept. 18—The menacing situation in the Near East led to confused stock exchange markets today. There was a good deal of anxiety throughout the city.

Gilt-edged investment issues were heavy, owing to the attitude of the Turkish leaders. French loans also showed a tendency to go lower.

Kaffirs dropped because of apprehension by the continent. Profit-taking weakened home rails. Dollar descriptions were quiet but lacked steadiness. Doubts about dividends had an unfavorable effect on Argentine rails.

The oil group turned steadier after having suffered declines. Royal Dutch was 39¾, Shell Transport 4 9-16, Mexican Eagle 3 1-16. Industrials were mixed and without a leader. Hudson's Bay 7⅛.

SINCLAIR BONDS SOLD

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—The National City Company announces that the issue of $25,000,000 20-year, sinking fund, 5 per cent, gold bonds of the Sinclair Pipe Line Company, has been sold and the subscription books closed.

AUSTRIA HAS LITTLE POWER TO PURCHASE

Depreciation in Crown Has Brought About Great Depletion in Stocks of Goods

The circulation of paper money in Austria exceeded a trillion crowns at the beginning of September, according to a cable to the United States Department of Commerce from Vienna, and the exchange value of the crown fell to one and a half hundredths of a cent.

The depreciation of the crown has made nearly impossible the purchasing of necessary raw materials from abroad. Likewise, a limited supply of foreign exchanges has made it difficult to finance such purchases and to meet maturing obligations. Numerous sales in many industries from goods on hand, especially to foreigners who had come to Austria to take advantage of the exchange situation, have resulted in a depletion of stocks, with slight hopes for an early replenishment. Conferences held by Chancellor Seipel in several neighboring countries during the last month show the extreme gravity and international political significance of the Austrian problem.

Cost of Living Huge

The Volkswirt cost of living index at the end of August was 16,543, an increase of 132 per cent for the cost of living in Austria during August. A loaf of bread now costs 6240 crowns as compared with 2490 crowns in July. Bread gain at the end of August was considered from average to good quality, while coarse grain was slightly under average quality.

The unprecedented rise in the cost of living led to weekly adjustments of wages during August. At the beginning of September average hourly wages paid to skilled labor amounted to 7675 crowns, to unskilled labor, 4608 crowns, and to women, 3600 crowns.

Violent demonstrations by the unemployed have forced the Government to increase the unemployment allowance to a maximum of 6720 crowns a day. The number of unemployed amounting to 38,000 on July 29 remained practically unchanged for August.

Textile mills are operating at 70 per cent of their capacity. The Devisen Zentrale or Foreign Exchange Bureau by its regulations is seriously hampering the purchase of raw cotton and may cause even a further curtailment, with the possibility of a shut-down. The export of yarn has seriously diminished on account of the shut-down of Tzechoslovak weaving mills; the present stock is only sufficient for about one more month's production.

German Competition

Machinery exports are increasing, particularly with respect to the shipment of agricultural machinery to Russia. German competition, however, is felt in the neighboring states. All Austrian manufacturers are now quoting only on the basis of gold crowns or some sound currency. The inland price of pig iron is $36 a metric ton while the export price is more nearly in accordance with the world price level.

In the automotive industry there seems to be fair sales of low and medium priced cars, but the stocks are becoming exhausted, a decrease in the sale of all cars with the exception of motor cycles is expected.

OHIO BANK SEES BUSINESS GAINING

"The tide of business is rising and will probably continue to do so for many months to come," says the Cleveland (Ohio) Trust Company in its mid-month business bulletin for September. There is no present prospect that the revival will either terminate or have a serious reverse in the near future, the bank asserts.

"Business recovery has now been definitely under way for one year," says the bulletin. "It has been retarded but not stopped by the coal and railroad strikes, for its momentum has been too great to be seriously checked by even these widely effective disturbances."

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BOSTON PROVIDENCE NEW YORK

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BEAR TRADERS LAUNCH ATTACK UPON MARKET

All Groups of Securities Are Early Forced to Lower Price Level

Taking as a cue the unfavorable week-end developments in the foreign and domestic situation, "bear" traders launched a heavy attack against the entire list at the opening of today's New York Stock Market. Railroad, steel, equipment and oil shares were particularly hard hit, early losses ranging from 1 to 3 points.

Breaking off of negotiations between the New York Central and the striking shopmen was held partly responsible for the selling of rail shares, losses of a point or more having been recorded by Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific and Lackawanna. United States Steel common, Gulf Steel and Vanadium each declined a point or more, as did Baldwin, Corn Products, United States Realty and National Enamelling.

The closing of the Ford plant was regarded as a contributing factor in the weakness of Studebaker, which fell nearly 2 points. Oils were freely offered, losses of 1 to 2 points having registered by Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, Mexican Petroleum, Cosden and Royal Dutch.

New York Air Brake moved against the downward current, rising 1 point to a new high record.

Some Substantial Declines

Indications that pools were trying to unload, combined with the scramble of some recent buyers to take profits, accelerated the decline as the morning progressed. Losses of 2 to 4 points were sustained before noon by Consolidated Gas, Studebaker, North American, Crucible Steel, Gulf Steel, Bethlehem A, Iron Products, Union Tank preferred, Postum Cereal preferred, Twin City Rapid Transit, Barnsdall A, Standard Oil of California, Royal Dutch and Mexican Petroleum.

Rails offered a little more stubborn resistance to selling pressure, the losses ranging from large fractions to 1 points. Short cavering and bidding up of Texas Gulf Sulphur to a new high steadied the market toward midday, and fractional rallies resulted in several parts of the list.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

Reaction in Bonds

Unfavorable Near East developments had a depressing effect on early dealings in bonds. Most of the foreign issues declined fractionally, while irregularity prevailed in the railroad and industrial lists. Liberty issues held steady.

Mexican 4s and 5s were each down about a point while large fractional losses were sustained by Belgian 7½s, Berne 8s, French 7½s and 8s, British 5½s of 1929, Bordeaux 6s, Soissons 6s, Seine 7s, State of San Paulo 8s and Danish Municipal 8s, Series B.

The sharp reaction in Norfolk & Western Convertible 6s, which fell 2 1-2 points, featured the railroad list, other weak spots in which were Frisco Income 6s, Denver & Rio Grande Consolidated 4s and Great Northern 7s. Chicago & Alton 3s and 3½s improved fractionally as did Long Island Refunding 4s.

Conspicuous strength in the industrial division was shown by Invincible Oil 8s, which soared 2 points and Colorado Industrial 5s, which were up 1. American Smelting 5s and Marine 6s improved fractionally while Brooklyn Rapid Transit 7s dropped a point.

Stop Loss Orders Caught

The battering tactics of the bears uncovered a mass of stop loss orders and prices broke precipitatively in spots when these were executed. The bulls were dismayed by the abruptness with which prices fell away and there was a rush to save some of the profits on recent purchases which added measurably to the volume of stocks pressing on the market. Nearly all of the well known stocks were quoted anywheres from 2 to 3 points under Saturday' sprices.

Gulf States Steel broke 6 points, Crucible Steel 5½, Famous Players 4½ and Mexican Petroleum 4 points. Bear operators apparently had full sway, the market at no point giving indications of any sustained support.

There was a distinct halt to the downward course of the market in the final hour, supporting orders coming in that steadied prices throughout the list. The temper of the traders, however, was distinctly bearish and the closing while up to some extent from the lows showed substantial losses for the day.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:				
Sept.	1.02½	1.07	1.02½	1.05⅛
Dec.	1.02¾	1.07⅛	1.02¼	1.05¾
May	1.07	1.11¼	1.06⅜	1.10
Corn:				
Sept.	.62¾	.63½	.62¼	.62⅞
Dec.	.58	.58⅝	.57¾	.57⅞
May	.61¼	.61¾	.61	.61⅛
Oats:				
Sept.	.38	.38¼	.37⅞	.38⅛b
Dec.	.36	.36½	.35⅞	.36⅛b
May	.38¼	.38⅞	.38⅛	.38½
Lard:				
Sept.	10.55	10.55	10.47	10.47
Oct.	10.45b	10.57	10.42	10.42
Dec.	....	....	....	9.15b
Jan.	9.00b	9.15	9.00	9.05

b Bid.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (Special)—Chicago bank clearings last week totaled $560,400,000, an increase of $110,700,000 over the preceding week, which contained the Labor Day holiday, and also a gain of $37,000,000 over the corresponding week in 1921. Balances last week totaled $41,400,000, an increase of $2,400,000 over the preceding week, but a decline of $500,000 from the corresponding week in 1921. The figures for the week, day by day, follow:

	Clearings	Balances
Monday	$82,200,000	$7,500,000
Tuesday	96,000,000	4,400,000
Wednesday	96,600,000	5,700,000
Thursday	96,700,000	8,000,000
Friday	94,200,000	8,700,000
Saturday	94,700,000	7,100,000
Total for week	$560,400,000	$41,400,000
Cor. week last year	523,400,000	41,900,000

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Spt.18	Last Spt.16
Adams Ex	76	77⅛	76	77⅛	76¼
Adv Rumely	20	20	20	20	....
Air Reduction	59½	59½	59½	59½	59
Ajax Rubber	14⅞	15	14⅜	14⅝	14⅞
Alaska Gold	½	½	½	½	....
Alaska Jun	1	1¼	1	1	1⅛
Allied Chem	83⅝	84⅛	83	84	84¼
Allis Chalm	57½	57⅜	56¼	57	57⅜
Am Ag Chem	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39⅜
Am Ag Ch pf	70	70	70	70	71¼
Am Beet Sug	45¼	45½	45¼	45½	43¼
Am Bosch	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	....
Am Brake Sh	82½	83	82½	82½	....
Am Can	61½	61⅜	59⅞	60⅜	61¼
Am Can pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	109½
Am Car F	186½	186½	184	184	188
Am Cot Oil	29¼	29⅜	28½	28½	29⅜
Am Express	137½	137½	137½	137½	....
Am Hide & L	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	....
Am H & L pf	71½	71½	71	71	....
Am Ice	114½	114½	111¾	113½	115
Am Ice pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	....
Am Inter Corp	36	36	34⅝	35	36½
Am La France	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼
Am Lin Oil	38½	39	37	37⅞	38½
Am Lin Oil pf	59¼	59⅜	58	58	....
Am Loco	122½	123	121	123	123⅝
Am Metals	48½	48½	47⅞	48¼	48¾
Am Metal pf	112	112	112	112	....
Am Radiator	119¾	119¾	118	118	119¾
Am Saf Razor	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Am Ship & Com	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	20
Am Sm & R	63¼	63½	62½	62½	63¾
Am Smelt pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	....
Am Steel Fdys	44½	44½	42⅞	43¾	44½
Am St F pf	105	106	105	106	....
Am Sugar	82	83	81¼	81¾	82¼
Am Tel & C	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	63½
Am Tel & Tel	123½	123⅞	123¼	123½	123⅞
Am Tel & Tel rts	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅜	3⅜
Am W W & E	24⅝	24⅝	23	23½	24½
Am WW 6% pf	52⅞	52⅞	50	52½	54
Am WW & E 7%	93¼	93¼	93	93	93¾
Am Woolen	99¼	99¼	96	97½	99⅜
Am W Pap pf	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¼	34¼
Am Zinc	18⅞	19¾	18⅝	19¼	18¼
Am Zinc pf	46	49¼	46	49¼	47½
Anaconda	54	54	53	53¼	54⅜
Ann Arbor pf	48	48	48	48	....
Asso Oil	116½	116½	115¼	115¼	....
Atchison	105½	106	104	105⅞	107
Atchison pf	93½	93½	93	93	93¼
Atl Birm & A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
Atl Co Line	120⅞	120⅞	119¼	120	121⅞
Atl Fruit	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Atl G & W I	31	31¼	31	31¼	....
Austin Nich	37	37	35⅜	36½	37
Austin Nich pf	89¼	89¼	89	89	....
Baldwin	134¾	135	132¼	134	135⅜
Baldwin pf	115	115	115	115	115
Balt & Ohio	57	57	55½	56½	57⅜
Barnet Lea	62	63	62	63	....
Barnsdall A	42½	42½	39½	39⅜	42½
Batopilas Min	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	....
Beechnut Pac	40	40¼	37½	38⅝	40¼
Beth Steel A	75	75	75	75	....
Beth Steel B	78¼	78¼	76⅝	77⅛	77⅞
Beth Stl 8% pf	113	113	113	113	....
Booth Fish	9½	9½	9¼	9½	9½
Bklyn Edison	119	119	118¾	118⅞	120½
Bklyn Un Gas	117	117	117	117	....
B R T	25½	25½	24⅞	25	26½
B R T ctfs	21½	21½	21½	21½	22
Brown Shoe	62	62	62	62	64
Burns Bros A	134½	134½	134½	134½	135
Burns Bros B	48½	48½	46½	46⅝	48¼
Bush T Bld pf	95	95	95	95	....
Butte Cop&Z	7	7½	6⅞	7	6⅞
Butte & Sup	30¼	32½	30¼	31½	30¾
Caddo Cen Oil	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
Callahan Min	9½	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
Cal Pack	85	85	82½	83½	85
Cal Petrol	63¼	63⅜	62½	62⅜	64¼
Can Pac	147	147	144⅜	145½	148
Case Plow	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
Case Thres Ma	42	42	42	42	42
Cent Leather	42⅝	42⅝	41	41½	43
Cent Leath pf	81¼	81¼	80	80½	81¼
Cerro de Pasco	40¼	40¼	39	39	40½
Cer-Teed P	47½	47½	47½	47½	....
Chandler Motor	62½	62⅜	61	62¼	62½
Ches & Ohio	75½	75½	73⅝	74½	75½
Chic & Alton	3	3	3	3	....
Chic & Alton pf	5¼	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	5
C E Ill new	38½	38½	38½	38½	....
Chi & E I pf	61¼	61¼	60	60¼	....
CCC & StL pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	....
C M & St P	33⅝	33⅝	32½	33½	34¼
C M & St P pf	51½	52	50	51	52
C R I & Pac	47⅞	47⅞	46	46½	48¼
C R I&P 6% pr	92½	92½	92	92	92¼
C R I & P 7% pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	....
Chi Gt West	6⅜	6⅜	6	6½	6½
Chi Gt West pf	14½	15	14⅜	14⅜	15⅜
Chic & N W	93	93⅜	92½	92½	94
C StP M&Om	88	88	87	87	....
C S P M & O pf	105	106	105	106	....
Chi Pneu Tool	82½	82½	82	82	82½
Chile Copper	23⅞	23⅞	22⅝	23⅞	24
Chino Copper	30	30	30	30	30
Cluett Pea	63½	63½	62	62	64½
Col Fuel	35½	35½	33½	35½	35
Col South	50¼	50¼	49¼	49¼	....
Col Gas	111¼	112¾	109	110½	112⅞
Col Graph	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Col Graph pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Comp-Tab-Rec	74⅝	74⅝	73⅜	73⅜	74¾
Con Gas of Balt	120	120	120	120	120
Consol Gas	140	140⅜	138¼	139⅝	141½
Consol Textile	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅝	11
Cont Can	86½	86½	86	86	....
Con Distrib	¼	¼	¼	¼	....
Corn Products	115	116¼	114¼	115⅜	116½
Cosden Co	51½	51½	49½	50¼	52½
Cosden pf	101	102¼	101	102	100⅜
Crucible	92	92	87	90	93⅜
Cuba Cane	14½	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
Cuba C S pf	36⅜	36⅜	35⅝	36	36⅜
Cuban Am Sug	25⅜	25⅜	25	25	25½
Cuba Am S pf	98	98	97	97	98
Davison Chem	52	52	50	51½	51
De Beers	21½	21½	21	21	22½
Del & Hud	138½	138½	136	136	138¼
Del Lac & W	134	134	133	133¼	....
Detroit Edison	116¼	116¼	115½	115½	....
Dome Mines	38½	38½	37⅛	37½	38½
Dupont Co	148	148	143	145	....
East Kodak	86½	86½	86	86½	86¾
Elec Sto Bt	50¼	50½	49	49⅝	50⅜
End Johnson	87⅛	87⅛	86⅛	86½	85
End Johnson pf	115½	115½	114½	114½	....
Erie	15⅝	16½	15	16⅛	15⅝
Erie 1st pf	24½	25½	24¼	25½	25
Erie 2d pf	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	....
Famous Play	99	99⅜	96	97½	100⅜
Fam Play pf	104⅝	104⅝	103½	104½	....
Fisher Body	120½	120½	120½	120½	....
Fisher of O pf	95	95	95	95	....
Fisk Rubber	14	14	14	14	14
Fed M & S pf	59⅜	59⅜	58⅞	58⅞	60
Freeport Texas	24¼	24¼	23⅛	23⅜	24
Gen Am tk Car	66½	66½	65	65	....
Gen Asphalt	64¼	65	63½	64⅝	64
Gen Electric	176	176	176	176	182
Gen Elec Spec	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅞
Gen Motor	14½	14½	14½	14½	14
Gen Motor 6%d	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84⅞	85
Glidden Co	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	14⅜
Goldwyn Pict	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7½
Goodrich	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	35¼
Goodrich pf	85	85	85	85	....
Granby	31⅜	31⅞	31	31	32
Gray & Davis	13½	13⅜	13	13	....
Great Nor pf	94⅝	95⅜	93½	94¼	94⅞
Great Nor Ore	41	41	40	40½	41⅛
Greene-Can	31½	31½	31½	31½	....
Guantanamo S	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	....
Gulf M & N	17	17	16½	16½	17
Gulf M & N pf	45	46	45	45	47
Gulf Steel	83	83	79	80½	83⅜
Hartman Corp	85	85	85	85	....
Hendee Mfg	27½	28	26	27	28
Homestake	73	73	73	73	....
Houston Oil	80¼	80¼	78⅜	80	81¼
Hudson Mot	21½	21½	21¼	21½	22¼
Hupp Motor	22¼	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	22¼
Hydraulic Stl	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	....
Illinois Cent	113	113	111¼	111¼	114⅜
Ill Cent pf A	112½	112½	112½	112½	....
Indiahoma Ref	5	5	4	5	4⅜
Inspiration	41	41	40⅜	40⅜	41⅛
Inter R T ctf	30	30	30	30	30¼
Int Ag Corp pf	37	37	37	37	....
Int Cement	33¼	33½	32½	32½	....
Int Comb Eng	28¼	28¼	27	27½	28½
Interboro Cons	.	1½	1	1½	1½
Interboro C pf	4	4	4	4	....
Inter Harv Co	110½	110⅜	110	110	111
Inter Harv pf	119	119	119	119	....
Int & Gn Nor	24	24¼	24	24¼	....
Inter M Marine	14	14	14	14	14¼
Inter M M pf	59	60½	57½	59⅜	58
Inter Paper	58½	59½	56½	58¾	59¾
Int Pap pf sta	80	80	79	79½	....
Inter R T	30	30	29½	29½	30¼
Inter Nickel	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17⅝
Invincible Oil	16	16¼	15½	16	15
Iowa Cent	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅜
Iron Products	46	47½	45½	46¾	48
Island O & Tr	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Kan City So	24¼	24⅞	24	24⅞	25⅛
Kan & Gulf	4¼	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
Kayser J	45	45¼	44	44⅜	45⅜
Keystone Tire	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
Kelly Spring	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	43½
K Spr T 8% pf	102	103	102	103	....
Kennecott	36½	36⅝	35⅜	35⅝	36½
Kresge S S	168½	168½	167	167	....
Laclede Gas	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	93
Lack Steel	80½	82½	80¼	81⅞	80¾
Lehigh Valley	69⅛	69⅛	67⅛	68⅝	69⅜
Lima Loco	62½	64	60½	61½	62⅜
Loew's Inc	22⅞	23¼	21⅝	22⅞	22¼
Loose-W Bis	63	63	61	61	....
Loft Inc	13	13	12⅝	13	12⅞
Louis & Nash	136⅜	136⅜	136⅛	136⅜	....
Mackay	100½	100½	100½	100½	....
Mack Truck	58⅞	58⅞	56	56	59
Mack 1st pf	94	94	93½	94	....
Mack 2d pf	86	86	85½	85½	....
Mallinson	34¼	34¼	33½	33⅜	35⅛
Man Elec S	52½	52½	52½	52½	....
Manati Sugar	41¼	42	41¼	42	....
Man Elv Gtd	53⅞	53⅞	52⅜	53	51
Manhattan ctf	53⅞	53⅞	52	52	53¾
Man Shirt Co	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	....
Mkt S R 2d pf	20½	20½	20¼	20⅜	....
Market St pr pf	63⅜	63⅜	63	63	....
Marland Oil	40	40	39½	39⅜	40½
Martin Parry	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	33½
Math Alkali	47	47½	47	47⅞	....
Max Mot A	58	58	57⅛	57⅞	58
Max Mot B	19	19	17⅛	18¼	19⅜
May Dept Strs	135	135	132	132	136
McIntyre Por	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	....
Mex Petrol	189¼	190½	186	188	190½
Mex Seaboard	19⅞	20⅞	19⅝	20½	19¾
Mex Seab ctf	17⅛	18⅜	17⅛	18⅜	17¼
Miami	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29¼	....
Mid States Oil	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13½	13⅜
Midvale	34¼	34¼	33	33⅜	34¼
M K & T	13	13	13	13	....
M K & T wi	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅛
M K & T pf w i	45⅜	46	45⅜	46	46⅛
Minn & St L	9½	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
M. St P & S S M	73	73	73	73	....
MStP&SSM pf	91	91	91	91	....
Mont Power	73⅞	74¼	73⅜	74¼	75¼
Mo Pacific	22½	22⅜	22	22½	22¼
Mo Pacific pf	60¼	60⅜	60	60¼	61⅜
Mont-Ward	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	22½
Moon Motor	14¼	14¼	13	14	14⅜
Mother Lode	11⅜	11⅜	11	11⅛	11¼
Mullins Body	22⅜	22⅜	21⅛	21⅛	24⅛
Nat Biscuit	159½	159½	159½	159½	....
Nat Conduit	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	4½
Nat En & St	61¾	61¾	59¼	60⅜	62
Nat Lead	104½	104½	103½	104½	105
N Ry Mex 2 pf	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	....
Nevada-Cons	16½	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
N O T & Mex	81¼	82	77	78⅜	81
N Y Air Brake	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	83
N Y Central	98⅛	98⅛	97⅜	97⅜	99⅛
N Y Dock	38½	38½	38	38	38¼
N Y Dock pf	59⅛	59⅛	59¼	59¼	59⅜
N Y N H & H	31⅞	32	31⅛	31⅛	32¼
N Y O & W	26½	26½	26	26	27
Norf & West	121⅜	121⅜	119⅜	120¼	124¼
North America	95	95⅜	94	94⅜	96⅛
North Amer pf	46¼	46½	46¼	46¼	46⅜
Northern Pac	88⅛	88⅛	86⅛	87⅜	88⅜
Nunnally Co	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
Okla Pr & Rf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Ontario Silver	7	7	7	7	....
Orpheum Cir	22½	22½	22	22	22½
Otis Elevator	152	152	150	150	153¼
Otis Steel	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Owens Bottle	37½	37⅛	37½	37⅛	38⅛
Pac Dev Co	5	5	4⅝	5	5⅛
Pac Gas & El	87⅛	87⅛	85½	86¼	88⅜
Pacific Oil	57½	57½	55⅜	56⅜	57⅜
Pacific Mail	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
Pac Tel & Tel pf	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	....
Pan-Am Petrol	79⅜	80½	78⅛	78⅜	80½
Pan-Am Pet B	74⅜	75	73½	74	76
Pennsylvania	48⅞	48⅞	48	48½	49
Penn Seaboard	6½	6⅜	6½	6½	6⅜
Peoples Gas	97	97	95⅜	95⅜	97
Pere Marquette	37⅜	37⅜	37	37⅛	33
Pere Marq pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	....
Phila Co	44½	44⅜	44	44	44⅜
Phillips-Jones	85½	89½	85½	89½	....
Phillips Pet	50¼	51½	50½	51	52⅜
Pierce-Arrow	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	12
Pierce-Ar pf	33	33	31	31	33
Pierce Oil	7	7	7	7	7⅛
Pierce Oil pf	43½	43½	43	43	43⅜
Piggly Wiggly	43⅜	43⅞	42½	42⅜	44⅛
Pitts Coal	70⅞	70⅞	69⅞	70	71⅛
Pitts & W Va	38⅜	38⅜	37⅛	38	39
Pts & W Va pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
*Pond Crk Cl	20½	21	20¼	20¼	22
Postum Cer	111⅞	111⅞	107½	110	111
Postum pf	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	110
Pr Steel Car	91	91	91	91	....
Prod & Ref	47⅜	47⅜	46	46⅛	48
Punta Sugar	47½	47⅞	46¾	47½	48¼
Pub Ser Corp	96	96	95⅛	95⅜	97⅞
Pullman Co	133	134⅛	131⅛	133	134
Pure Oil	32⅜	32⅜	31½	31⅞	32⅜
Pure Oil 8% pf	100	100	100	100	....
Rand Mines	32	32	32	32	33⅜
Ry Stl Spring	117	118⅜	116¼	118⅜	122
Ray Consol	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
Reading	79⅛	79⅛	77⅛	78⅜	79⅞
Remington Typ	38	38	37	37⅜	38⅛
Replogie Steel	33	33⅜	32½	32⅜	33½
Rep I & Steel	69⅛	69⅞	68	69	70
Rep I & Steel pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	92¾
Republic Motor	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	....
Reynolds Spr	26	26	26	26	26
Royal Dutch	57⅜	58⅛	56⅛	57⅛	58⅜
St Joseph Lead	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16
St L S F	30⅜	30⅜	29½	29½	30⅜
St L S F pf	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	....
St L & S W	32½	32½	31⅛	32	33¼
Santa Cec S	2⅜	3	2⅜	3	2⅜
Saxon Motors	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Seab A L pf	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	....
Seab A L	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	7
Sears-Roebuck	90	90	88⅜	90	90½
Seneca Cop	11	11	11	11	....
Shatt Ariz Cop	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
Shell Un Oil pf	96	96	96	96	96
Shell Trans	39½	39½	39½	39½	....
Sinclair	34⅛	34¼	33⅛	33⅛	34½
Sinclair Oil pf	98	98	98	98	98⅜
Skelley Oil	10	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
Sloss-Sheffield	50	50	49	49	....
S-Sh St & I pf	78	78	78	78	78⅜
Sou Pacific	93⅛	94	93⅛	93⅞	94⅜
So P R Sug	47	47½	47	47	....
Southern Ry	26½	26½	25⅜	26	26⅛
South Ry pf	63½	63⅜	62⅜	63	63⅜
Spicer Mfg	22	22⅛	20⅜	21⅛	22⅛
Spicer Mfg pf	96	96	96	96	96
Stand Mill	139	139	139	139	....
Stand Oil Cal	114¼	114¼	110¼	112⅜	114⅜
S O of N J	185⅜	185⅜	183	184	187
S O of N J pf	116⅜	116½	116⅜	116⅛	....
Steel & Tube pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	....
Sterling Prod	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	52½
Stewart & Warn	47⅜	47⅜	47	47	48
*StrombergCarb	54½	54½	51	52¼	56
Studebaker	129¼	129¼	126⅜	127½	130
Submarine Boat	7	7⅛	6	7⅛	7
Superior Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Sweets Co	3	3⅛	3	3	3
Tenn Copper	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10
Texas Co	48	48	46⅛	47⅛	47⅞
Tex Gulf Sulp	56	58⅛	55	57⅜	56⅞
Tex Pac C & O	26⅜	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26⅜
Tex & Pac	31½	31½	30⅜	30⅜	31½
T S L & W	68	70	68	70	70
T St L & W pf	55⅛	57⅛	55⅛	57	....
Transcont Oil	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
Twin C R T	58½	58½	57½	57½	....
Un Bag & P	75	75	75	75	76⅛
Union Oil	20¼	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	20¼
Union Pac	152½	152½	150	150⅜	153
Union Pac pf	78	78	78	78	....
Union Tnk Car	114	114	114	114	....
Un Tank C pf	109	109	108	108	....
Un Alloy Steel	38¼	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38¼
United Fruit	152	152	150¼	151¼	....
Un Ry I Co	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	....
Un Ry I Co pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	....
U S C I P	34½	34½	34	34	34⅜
U S C I P pf	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	....
U S R & Imp	79⅜	79⅜	77⅜	78⅜	80¼
U S Rubber	54	54	52½	53	53⅜
U S Rub 1st pf	98	98	97	97⅞	98⅜
U S 3m & Ref	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	....
U S Steel	104	104½	103	103⅜	104½
U S Steel pf	122	122	122	122	122
*Utah Copper	68¼	68⅜	67½	67⅛	68⅜
Utah Securities	22	22	20⅛	21⅜	22¼
Vanadium	51⅛	51⅛	48⅜	49⅜	51⅛
Van R'lte 1 pf	95	95	95	95	....
Vir C Chem pf	66	66	66	66	66⅜
Vivaudou	13	13⅜	12⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Wabash	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	12⅜
Wabash pf A	33½	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33½
Weber & Heil	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14⅜
Wells Fargo	79	79	79	79	....
West Elec pf	107¼	107¼	107	107¼	108
West Maryland	15⅛	15¼	15	15	15½
Western Pac	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	....
W Pacific pf	64⅜	64⅜	64	64⅜	64⅜
W Union Tel	115½	115½	115	115	116
Westinghouse	63⅜	63½	62⅛	62⅞	63⅜
Wheel& L E	13½	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13
W & L E pf	24	24	24	24	25⅛
Wh Eagle Oil	32¼	37¼	31	31	32⅜
White Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
White Motor	51⅛	51⅛	50½	50⅜	51⅜
Wickwr Spen	14¼	14¼	13½	14⅛	14⅛
Willys-Ovrid	7⅜	7⅜	7	7	7⅜
Willys-Ovrid pf	43	44	43	44	44
Wilson & Co	48⅜	48⅜	47	47	48⅜
Wis Cent	31	31	31	31	....
W'ton P & M O	42⅜	42⅜	41⅜	42	....
Worth Pmp B	73⅜	73½	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜

* Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK BONDS

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s	80	80
Alas G M cv 6s A	9½	9¼
Alas G M cv 6s B	7¼	7⅛
Ajax Rubber 8s	99¼	99
Am Ag Chem 1st 7½s	105	105
Am Smelting 5s	95¾	94⅞
Am Sugar 6s	103¾	103
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s	93⅛	92¾
Am Tel & Tel 5s	100¼	99⅞
Am Writ Paper 6s '39	86½	86⅜
Am W W & Elec 5s	87	86
Anton Jurgens M 6s	79½	79
Armour 4½s	92¾	92½
A T & S F gen 4s '95	92¾	92⅝
A T & S F adj 4s '95	84¼	84⅛
At & Charl A L 5s B	100¼	100¼
Atl Coast Line 4s	91⅜	91⅜
Atl Coast L 7s	107½	107½
Atl & Danville 1st 4s	80¾	80¾
Atl Refining d 5s	100	99⅞
B & O 3½s '25	95¼	95⅛
B & O cv 4½s '33	87½	87⅛
B &O Tol Cin 4s	72¾	71⅞
B & O 5s '25	91⅜	91⅛
B & O 6s '29	100¼	101¼
B & O S W 4s	93⅛	91⅜
B & O S W 3½s	53¾	53½
Baragua Sugar 7½s	100	99⅞
Bell Tel & Tel 7s	108½	108
Beth Steel 5s '36	93⅞	93¾
Beth Steel fd 5s	97½	96½
Beth Steel 1st 5s	99¼	99⅜
Beth Steel 6s	100¼	100¼
Bklyn Ed 5s '49	98	98
Bklyn Ed 7s D	107¾	107½
Bklyn R T 5s	67	65
Bklyn R T fd	45	45
Bklyn R T 7s '21	92½	92½
Bklyn R T 7s ct	92½	91
Bklyn R T 7s ct st	89	89
Brklyn U Gas 7s	118	117
Brunswick & West 4s	91	91
Bush Term Bldg 5s	95	95
Bush Term 5s '60	92	92
Cal Gas & Elec 5s	97⅛	97⅛
Canadian Nor d 6½s	114⅜	114⅜
Canadian Nor 7s	114⅞	114⅞
Canadian Pac d 4s	84	82
Cent Dis Tel 5s	100	100
Cent of Ga cn 5s	100½	100½
Cent of Ga 6s	101¼	101
Cent Leather 5s	98	97⅞
Cent Pac Short L 4s	86½	86½
Cerro de Pasco cvt 8s	127½	125
C & O cv 4½s	91⅜	89¾
C & O cv 5s	97½	97
C B & Q 5s A	102	101⅞
Chi Ind & L 5s '66	86½	86½
Chi Ind & L 6s '66	101½	101½
Chi Mil & Pug Sd 4s	74¼	74¼
C M & St P 4s '25	84⅝	84
C M & StP d 4s	67	66
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	74½	72⅞
C M & StP rd 4½s	69	68
C M & St P cv 5s B	77¼	76½
Chi & Alt rf 3s	52⅞	52⅛
Chi & Alt 3½s	35¼	35
Chi Railways 5s	82½	82¼
Chi & Nwn 3½s	78⅛	78⅛
Chic & Nwn 6½s	111½	111½
Chi & Nwn 7s	110¼	110¼
C R I & Pac fd 4s	87⅜	87¼
C R I & Pac gm 4s	85	85
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	86½	85½
Chi & E Ill 6s	107⅜	107⅜
Chic Gr West 4s	54¼	53½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A	92⅝	92⅝
Chi Un Sta 5s	101¼	101
Chi Un Sta 6½s C	116	116
Chi & W Indiana 4s	78¼	78¼
Chile Copper alt 6s	95	94½
Chile Copper cv 7s	107⅜	107¼
Cincinnati Gas 5½s	100½	100¼
C C C & St L 4s Cairo div	89½	89½
C C C St L gen 4s	83½	83½
Col Indus 5s	80	78
Col & South 4½s	90¾	90½
Colum G & El 5s	94⅝	94⅝
Colum G & El 5s sta	96¼	96¼
Com Cable 4s	78	78
Comp-Tab Rec 6s	99	98½
Con Coal of Md 5s	92½	91¾
Cleve Un T 5½s	105⅝	105½
Cuba Cane 8s	92¾	92¼
Cuba Cane cv 8s	89½	89¼
Cuban-Am Sug 8s	108	107¾
Cuba RR 5s	88	88
Del & Hud fd 4s	91½	91¼
Del & Hud cv 5s '35	102¾	102½
Del & Hud 7s	113	113
Denver Gas 5s	91	90¾
Den & Rio G 4s	78½	78
Den & Rio G 5s	82½	82½
Den & Rio G fd 5s	47½	47
Detroit Ed 5s '33	100	100
Detroit Ed rl 5s '40	98⅜	98
Detroit Ed 6s	105⅜	105⅜
Detroit Un Rwys 4½s	85½	85½
Diamond Match 7½s	107½	107¼
Doner Steel 7s	94⅜	94⅜
DuPont 7½s	108½	108½
Duquesne Lt 6s	105½	105
Duquesne Lt deb 7½s	107¾	107¾
Empire G F ct 7½s	97	96¾
Erie pr lien 4s	65½	65½
Erie gen lien 4s	54½	54
Erie cv 4s D	54⅞	54
Erie R R 7s	87½	87¼
Erie & Jersey 6s	96¼	96⅛
Fisk Rubber 8s	107	107
Framerican 7½s	94¼	94
Francisco Sug ctf 7½s	103	103
Gen Elec deb 5s	102	101
Gen Elec deb 6s	107	106⅞
Gen Refractories ctf 6s	98½	98¼
Goodrich B F ct 6½s	102¼	101⅞
Goodyear 8s '31	100¼	100¼
Goodyear 8s '41	116⅜	116½
Granby Min 8s '25	99	98½
Gr T Rwy of Can 6s	105¼	104⅞
Gr T Rwy of Can 7s	114¾	114¾
Green Bay & West d B	14½	14¼
Great Nor 5½s	105¼	104⅜
Great Nor 7s	113½	113
Havana El Ry L & P 5s	86½	86¼
Havana Elec 8s	98¼	98¼
Houston Belt T 5s	95½	95½
G W Helme Co 8s	44½	44⅝
Hud & Man adj inc 5s	67¾	67½
Hud & Man ref 5s A	87¾	87
Humble O & R d 5½s	99¾	99½
Ill Cent (West L) 4s	86¼	86½
Ill Cent 4s '53	84¼	83½
Ill Cent 4s '52	86	86
Ill Cent 5½s	103½	103½
Ill Cent 5½s	112	112
Ill Steel deb 4½s	92½	92½
Indiana Steel 5s '52	101⅜	101⅜
Inter-Met 4½s	16	16
Inter-Met 4½s ct	16¼	15½
Inter-Met ct 4½s sta	16	15
Inter-R T rf 5s	72½	72¼
Inter R T fd ct 5s	73	72
Inter R T 6s	80¾	80½
Inter R T 7s	97	96⅞
Int M Marine 6s	93½	93
Int Paper cv 5s A	90½	90½
Int Paper rf 5s B	90½	90
Int & Gt Nor aj 6s	54	53¼
Invincible Oil 8s	100	98¾
Invincible Oil 8s	100½	100
Iowa Central rf 4s '51	84⅜	43
Iowa Central 1st 5s	85	81¼
Kan C Ft S & Mem 4s	83	82½
Kan City So 5s	83⅜	83¼
Kayser J 1st 7s	105	104⅜
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s	109	109
Lack Steel 5s '23	100	100
Lack Steel 5s '50	93½	92½
Lake Sh & M S 4s '28	95½	95¼
Lake Sh & M S 4s '31	94	94
Lehigh Valley 6s	104	104
Long Island fd 4s '49	84	84
Louisiana & Ark 5s '27	93¼	93¼
Louis & Jeff Brge 4s	83⅜	83
Lou & Nash rf 5½s	105⅜	105⅜
Louisville & Nash 7s	108	107⅜
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s	99⅜	99¼
Manhat Railway cns 4s	70⅜	70⅜
Market St Ry cn 5s	88⅜	88⅛
Market St Ry 6s	93⅜	93⅜
Marland Oil ctf 7½s	112	112
Marland Oil 8s	103½	103½
Mex Pet of Dela 8s	106⅛	106⅛
Midvale cv 5s	90	89⅜
Midvale 7s	94	94
Minn & St Louis 4s	44⅜	44½
Minn & St Louis cn 5s	83	81
Minn & St Louis fd 5s	45⅞	45¼
Minn StP & SSM 6½s	105⅝	105⅝
Mo Kan & Tex 4s '62	72¼	72
Mo Kan & Tex 4s	84⅛	84⅛
Mo K & T ct 4½s	77	77
Mo Kan & Tex aj 5s	64⅜	62⅜
Mo Kan & Tex pl 5s B	87⅛	86
Mo Kan & Tex p l 6s C	98	97½
Mo Pac gm 4s	68½	68
Mo Pac fd 5s B '65	99	99
Mo Pac 5s '26	97⅜	97⅜
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	103	102⅜
Montana Power 5s	99⅜	99⅜
Montreal Tram 5s	91½	91½
Morris & Co 4½s	89⅜	89⅜
Nat Tube 5s '52	101¼	101¼
N O T & M 5s	80½	80
N E Tel & Tel 5s	99¼	99⅜
N O & N E 4½s A	85⅛	85⅛
N Y Cent 3½s	81¼	81¼
N Y Cent 4s	92¾	92⅜
N Y Cent 5s	99⅜	98⅜
N Y Cent 6s	107⅛	106⅜
N Y C & StL 4s	91½	91½
N Y Edison 6½s	112	111⅜
N Y N H & H 3½s '47	53	52½
N Y N H & H cv 3½s	52½	52½
N Y N H & H 4s '55	58	58
N Y & N H 6s	85½	84¼
N Y Ry 4s	38¼	38¼
Norf So 5s	68⅜	68
N Y State Ry 4½s	72½	72½
N Y S & W gm 5s	51	51
N Y Tel 4½s	96⅛	96⅛
N Y Tel 6s '41	107⅜	107
N Y Tel 6s '49	107½	107⅛
N Y W & B 4½s	56	55¼
Niagara F Power 5s	101⅜	101⅜
Niagara F Power 6s	104⅛	104⅛
Norf & W cv 6s	121¼	119
Nor Am Co 6s	95⅜	95¼
North Am Edison 6s	96	95⅜
Nor Ohio T & L 6s	96	96
Nor Pac 3s	64½	63⅛
Nor Pac 4s	91	90⅜
Nor Pac 4½s	90	90
Nor Pac 6s	110⅜	109⅜
Nor States P 5s '41	94⅛	94⅛
Nor States Power 6s	103	103
North-W Bell 7s	108	107⅞
Ont & West 4s	76	76
Ore S Line gtd 5s	105⅛	105
Ore-Wash Ry 4s	84	84
Otis Steel rct 7½s	96	95½
Pac G & E 5s	94⅜	94⅜
Pac P & Lt 5s '32	95	95
Pac T & T 5s '52	94	93¼
Pac T & T 5s	99¼	99⅜
Packard Motor 8s	107½	107½
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	101⅜	101⅜
Penna 4s '48	93	93
Penna gm 4½s	94¼	93⅛
Penna 5s '97	101⅜	101⅜
Penna 6½s	111⅜	111⅛
Peoples Gas 6s	109⅛	109⅛
Peoria & E inc 4s	37⅜	37⅜
Peoria & E 1st 4s	80⅛	80⅛
Pere Marq 5s	100⅛	99⅛
Philadelphia Co fd	101⅛	101⅛
Phil Ry 4s	52	51½
Pierce Oil 8s	99	99
P C C & StL 4½s A	97½	97½
Port Ry 5s '42	87⅛	87⅛
Prod & Refin 7½s	94⅛	94
Prod & Refin 8s '31	104¼	104
Punta Alegre Sug 7s	108½	108
Reading 4s '97	86	86
Rem Arms 6s ctf	96⅛	96⅛
R I A & L 4½s	85⅜	85⅜
Rio G & W clt 4s	68¾	68⅛
Rodgers-Brown Iron 7s	96	96
Saks & Co 7s	100¼	100¼
San A & Ark Pass 4s	78⅜	78⅜
Seaboard Air Line rf 4s	45	44⅜
Seaboard Air Line adj 5s	27½	27½
Seaboard Air Line 6s A	68⅜	66⅜
Seaboard A L 4s sta	59⅛	58¾
Sharon Stl Hoop 8s	98⅛	98⅛
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s	99¼	99¼
Sinclair Oil 7s wi	101⅜	101⅜
Sinclair Oil 7½s	105⅜	105⅜
So Bell Tel 5s	97⅛	97⅛
So Pac 4s	88⅛	88¼
So Pac fd 4s '55	91	91
So P R Sugar 7s	103	102⅛
So Ry 4s	72¼	71⅛
So Ry 5s	99⅜	99⅜
So Ry 6½s	104⅛	103½
St L I M & S 4s R & G	88	87½
St L & S F inc 6s	78⅛	77⅛
St L & S F adj 6s	84⅜	83⅛
St L & S F 4s A	76½	75¼
St L & S F 5s B	91½	91½
St L & S F pl 6s C	101	100½
St L & S F 5½s D '42	98	97⅜
St L & So W 1st 4s	80¼	80¼
St L & So W 5s	82⅜	82¼
Standard Oil Cal 7s	106	105⅛
Steel & Tube 7s	101½	101½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	100⅛	100⅛
Third Av 4s	69⅜	69½
Third Ave adj 5s	68	66½
Tidewater Oil 6½s	103⅞	103⅜
Toronto H & B 4s	84⅜	84⅜
Union Bag & P 6s A	101	101
Union Pac rf 4s	89¼	89¼
Union Pac cv 4s	95⅜	95⅜
Union Pac 4s	94½	94¼
Union Pac 5s	101⅞	101⅞
Union Pac 6s	104⅜	104⅜
United Fuel Gas 6s	98½	98½
United Rys Inv 5s(SF)	89½	89
U S Realty 5s	98	98
U S Rubber 5s	91	90⅜
U S Rubber 7% notes 1923	102⅜	102⅜
U S Rubber 7½s	109⅜	109⅜
U S Steel fd 5s	104⅛	103⅛
Utah Power 5s '44	93⅜	93
Va-Caro Chem 7s '47	98⅛	98½
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war	98⅛	98
Va-Car Chem 1st 5s '23	100⅛	100⅛
Va-Car Chem 7½s	105⅛	105⅛
Va Ry 5s	100	99⅜
Va Ry & Power 5s	84½	84
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100½	100⅛
Warner Sugar 7s '41	103⅜	103⅛
Wash Water Pow 5s	99⅛	99⅛
West Elec 1st 5s	100⅛	100⅛
West Maryland 4s	68⅜	67
West Pac 1st 5s	87⅛	87
West Pac 6s	99⅜	99⅜
West Shore 4s	85⅛	85⅛
West Union 4½s	94⅜	94⅜
West Union 6½s	112	112
Westinghouse 7s wi	108⅛	108⅛
W & L E 4s	76	76
W & L E 4½s	71⅛	71⅛
Wickwire-Spencer 7s 1935	99½	99¼
Wilson 1st 6s	102	101⅛
Wilson 7½s '31	108⅛	108⅛
Winchester R A 7½s	104	103⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sept.18	Last Sept.16
3½s 1947	101.16	101.32	101.16	101.30	101.24
1st 4¼s '47	100.58	100.66	100.48	100.50	100.66
2d 4¼s '42	100.14	100.16	100.05	100.09	100.18
3d 4¼s '28	100.30	100.40	100.24	100.26	100.32
4th 4¼s '38	100.55	100.56	100.44	100.46	100.68
Victory 4¾s	100.70	100.76	100.70	100.76	100.74

Quoted in dollars and cents per $100 bond.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine 5s	83⅜	82⅜
Argentine 7s '27	102½	101⅜
City Berne 8s	113⅜	113
City Bordeaux 6s	80¼	80
City Christiania 8s	109⅜	109⅛
City Copenhagen 5½s	93⅛	93⅛
City Lyons 6s	80⅛	80
City Marseilles 6s	81	80⅛
City Montevideo 7s	94⅛	93⅜
City Rio Janeiro 8s '46	101	100⅜
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	100¼	100⅜
City of San Paulo 8s	103⅜	103⅛
City Soissons 6s	79	78
City Tokyo 5s	71⅛	71⅜
City Zurich 8s	114⅜	114⅜
Danish 8s A	109⅜	109
Danish 8s B	109½	109⅜
Dept Seine 7s	89	87⅛
Dom Canada 5s '31	100⅜	100
Dom Canada 5s '52	100	99⅜
Dom Canada 5½s '29	102	101⅛
Dominican Rep 5½s '42	92¼	92⅛
Dominican Rep 5s	97⅜	96⅜
Dutch E Indies 5s '47	96	95⅛
Dutch E Indies 6s '62 wi	96⅛	95
French Republic 7½s	97	96
French Republic 8s	100⅛	100
Holland-Am L 6s '47 wi	89⅜	88⅛
Hu-Kuang Ry 5s	53	53
Japanese 4s	83⅛	81⅜
Japanese 1st 4½s	94½	94⅛
Japanese 2d 4½s	94	93⅜
K Belgium 6s	100	99⅜
K Belgium 7½s	105¼	103½
K Belgium 8s	103¼	103
K Denmark 6s	99⅜	99⅛
K Denmark 8s	111⅜	110⅜
K Italy 6½s	96⅜	96⅛
K Netherlands 6s wi	95	94
K Norway 8s	111⅛	111⅛
K Sweden 6s	105⅛	105⅛
Paris-Lyons M 6s wi	74⅜	73⅜
Prague 7½s '52	84½	83
Rep Bolivia 8s	98⅜	98⅛
Republic Chile 8s '26	102⅜	102⅜
Republic Chile 8s '41	104	103⅜
Republic Chile 8s '46	104⅛	104⅛
Republic Cuba 4½s	82⅛	82⅛
Republic Tzecho-Slovak 8s	94⅜	93
Republic Uruguay 8s	107	107
S Queensland 6s	104⅛	104
S Queensland 7s	111⅜	111⅜
S Rio G du Sul 8s	102	101⅜
S Sao Paulo 8s	102⅜	102¼
Swiss Conf 8s	121⅜	121⅜
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '22	100	100
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	105	103¼
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	107¼	106⅛
U S Brazil C R R 7s '52	92⅛	92⅛
U S Brazil 7½s '52	89½	88⅜
U S Brazil 8s	103⅛	102⅛
U S Mexico 4s	39	38⅜
U S Mexico 5s	52⅛	52⅛
U S Mexico 5s large	50¼	50¼

NEW YORK CURB

The New York Curb Market held steady today considering unsettled conditions prevailing on the New York Stock Exchange. Some stocks that had been forced into prominence by bullish activities in the past few weeks reacted to a material extent, but declines in these stocks were fully offset by advances which came in other issues.

New England Fuel was firm, but there was only a small supply in evidence at above recently prevailing prices. Simms Petroleum reacted from 11⅝ to 11⅛. Industrials were irregular. Durant Motors ranged from 48⅜ to 47, and Continental Motors dropped from 10 to 9⅜.

Mining stocks were generally firm with New York Porcupine Mines strongest in the low priced issues, moving up to a new high.

INDUSTRIALS

Sales—		High	Low	Last
1700	Acme Coal	.70	.68	.70
2000	Acme Packing	.38	.37	.37
500	Amalg Leath	10	10	10
100	Atlan Fruit Co	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Brooklyn C R R	92	92	92
300	Buddy Buds	1½	1½	1½
200	Car Light	.90	.80	.90
200	Cleveland Auto	27½	27	27½
700	Columbia Emerald	.78	.75	.75
300	Com Solvents A	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
6400	Contl Mot	10	9⅜	9⅜
2700	Durant	48⅜	46⅜	46⅜
20	General Lt & Tr	39	39	39
100	Goodyear Tire	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Hayes Wheel	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
100	Heyden Chem	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Inter Carbon	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Lehigh Coal Sales	77	77	77
300	Lehigh Pow Selc	19	18⅜	18⅞
100	Lincoln Motor A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Mercer Motor	3	3	3
10	Mercer Mot V T ctf	2½	2½	2½
275	N Y Tel w i	110	109⅜	109⅜
10	N J Zinc	155	155	155
100	Perfection Tire	2	2	2
200	Pyrene Mfg	10	10	10
2000	Radio Corp com	4⅞	4½	4½
400	do pfd	3 1/16	3⅛	3 1/16
9000	South C & I	44	43	43
100	Stutz Motor	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Swift Intl	24¼	24¼	24¼
20	Swift & Co	109⅜	108	109⅜
1200	Un Retail Candy	6⅜	6⅛	6½
100	Van Raalte Co	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
200	Wayne Coal	3	3	3
500	Am Thread pfd	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
400	Beth Steel pfd w i	97⅜	97	97⅜
800	Car Light pfd	7¾	7¼	7¾
5400	Ches & O rts w i	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200	Gimbel Bros w i	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
100	do pfd w i	102	102	102
100	Hercules Pow pfd	101	101	101
100	Kuppenheimer w i	36	36	36
400	do pr wi	100	100	100
3900	Macy & Co wi	60	57	59⅛
100	do pr wi	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
100	N Y Airbrake pr wi	59	59	59
1400	Prima Radio	1⅜	1 1/16	1 1/16
600	St Law Feldspar	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2100	Timken R B	28	27¼	27⅛
10	S O of Ohio	475	475	475

OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last
1400	Anglo Am Oil	20	19⅜	19⅞
200	Atlantic Lobos	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
700	Imperial Oil Can	112½	110	112
10	Ohio Oil	300	300	300
10	Prairie P L	270	270	270
14200	S O Ind	117½	115⅜	115⅜
10	do Ky new	108⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10	Vacuum Oil	40	40	40
100	Am Fuel Oil pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2000	Boone Oil	12	12	12
420	Boston Wyo	.87	.80	.85
3000	Carib Synd	6	5⅝	5⅝
500	Cit Svc "B" Ctfs	21½	21¼	21¼
700	Contl Ref	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	Cosden & Co pfd	5	5	5
100	Creole Synd	3	3	3
2000	Engineers Pet	20	19	19
400	Federal Oil	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
700	Glenrock Oil	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅛
4200	Inter Pet	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
2000	Keystone Ranger	.42	.42	.42
200	Livingston Pet	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Lyons Pet	.74	.72	.74
500	Mexico Oil	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
200	Mountain Prod	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
6100	Mutual Oil	11¼	10⅜	10⅜
200	New Eng Fuel	75	74½	75
500	New Mex & Ari Lnd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	New York Oil	22	22	22
1000	Noble Oil	.20	.20	.20
1400	Nor Am Oil & Ref	2⅛	2	2
3000	Northwest Oil	.19	.18	.18
6000	Omar Oil	1 1/16	1 1/16	1⅛
100	Penn Mex Fuel	27	27	27
200	Pennok Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Prod & Ref	9	9	9
5000	Red Banks Oil	.25	.24	.24
400	Ryan Cons	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1500	Salt Creek	15½	15	15½
400	Sapulpa Ref	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Seaboard O & G	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Shell Un Oil pfd	13	12⅜	12⅜
6100	Simms Pet	11⅝	11	11
8000	Sou Pet & Ref	.15	.14	.15
300	South States Oil	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
6800	Texon Oil & Land	.56	.53	.53
6100	Turman Oil	1 1/16	1	1
800	Wilcox Oil	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
25800	Gulf Oil wi	60⅜	56⅜	59⅛

MINING

Sales		High	Low	Last
400	Am Explor	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1000	Am Com M & M	.05	.05	.05
2000	Belcher Div	.01	.01	.01
5000	Belcher Ext	.05	.05	.05
1000	Big Ledge	.09	.09	.09
1000	Boston Ely	.82	.82	.82
4000	Bost & Mont Dev	.11	.10	.10
2100	do con	.75	.72	.72
2000	Canada Cop	.03	.02	.03
5000	Candelaria Mnl	.29	.29	.29
100	Canario	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Cortez Silver	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
2100	Cresson Gold	2⅜	2⅜	2 11/16
1000	Divide Ext	.05	.05	.05
300	Dolores Esperanz	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1000	El Salvador	.13	.13	.13
2000	Emma Silver Mines	.02	.02	.02
4000	Eureka Croesus	.28	.28	.28
4000	Fortuna	14	14	14
7000	Gold Devel	.16	.12	.13
1000	Goldfield Flor	.18	.18	.18
300	Hecla Min	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	Hollinger Gold M	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1300	Howe Sound Co	3⅛	3	3
1300	Indep Lead Mines	.52	.50	.52
500	Jerome Verde Div	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Kerr Lake	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
22000	Lone Star	11	10	10
900	Magma Copper	34½	34	34
3000	National Tin	.27	.26	.27
1000	Nevada Ophir	.21	.21	.21
500	New Dominion	3¼	3¼	3¼
1200	Nipissing	6¼	6	6
9000	Ohio Cop	.20	.20	.20
1200	Ray Hercules Mines	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
3000	Silver Dale	.16	.14	.16
1000	Simon Silver	.34	.34	.34
6000	Spearhead	.09	.08	.08
2800	Tech Hughes	.95	.89	.90
700	Tonopah Bel	1 11/16	1⅜	1⅜
4000	do Cash Boy	.10	.10	.10
3100	do Div	.84	.80	.80
2800	do Ext	2⅜	2⅜	2 11/16
500	do Mining	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Tuolumne Cop	.60	.60	.60
300	Unity Gold	3¼	3	3¼
21700	United Eastern	1 11/16	1⅜	1⅜
200	United Verde Ext	30	30	30
100	United Zinc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
47000	Vict Divide Mining	.02	.02	.02
7000	W Dome C M Ltd	.15	.14	.15
900	West End Cons	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Cork Prov	.20	.20	.20
200	Dean Con	.52	.52	.52
1000	Ely Cons	.11	.11	.11
3000	Gold Blue Bell	.03	.03	.03
1000	Green Monster	.11	.11	.11
500	Henrietta	.55	.54	.55
8000	McNamara Cres	.11	.10	.11
500	N Y Porcupine	.58	.58	.58
8000	Red Hills	.05	.05	.05
1000	Temaskaming	.39	.39	.39

BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
1	Allied Packer 6s	82	82	82
5	do 8s	92½	92¼	92½
1	Am Cot Oil 6s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
10	Am Lt & Tr 6s ww	101	101	101
33	Am Rep Coup 6s	93	92½	92½
2	Am Tel & Tel 6s '24	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
15	Anaconda Cop 6s	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
1	do 7s '29	104	104	104
2	Armour & Co 7s	105¼	105	105¼
9	Atl Gulf & wi 5s	59	58	58
10	Beth Steel 7s '23	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Beth Steel 7s '35	103⅜	103¼	103¼
10	Can Nat Ry 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
4	Charcoal Iron 8s	97	96½	97
6	Cit Svc 7s "C"	97½	97½	97½
1	Cit Svc 7s "D"	91	91	91
26	Comwlth Pow 6s	90	89⅜	90
13	Con Gas Balt 6s	107½	107	107
7	Con Gas Balt 7s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
6	Cop Exp Assn 8s '25	104	103⅜	103⅜
1	Freeport Tex 7s	120	120	120
1	Galena Sig Oil 7s	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Inter R T 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾
7	do 8s '22	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
3	do ctf	94½	94⅜	94½
4	Kas Gas & Elec 6s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
5	Laclede Gas 7s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
13	Manitoba 7s	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
3	Morris & Co 7½s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	National Leather 8s	101	101	101
7	NY NH & H 7s	86	86	86
6	Pub Svc Corp NJ 7s	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
1	Robert Gair 7s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Sears Roeb 7s '23	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2	Solvay & Cie 8s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6	Sowest Bell Tel 7s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	S O NY 7s '25	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5	S O N Y 6½s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
38	Swift & Co 7s '31	103⅜	102⅞	102⅞
3	Tidal Osage 7s	104	104	104
1	Valvoline 7s	101	101	101
67	Western Elec 7s	107⅜	107¼	107¼
3	D G Dery & Co 7s	100	100	100
5	Det City Gas 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	Kas City L & P 5s	93½	93¼	93½
2	Pub Svc Cor NJ 7s ref	4½	4½	4½
15	Swift & Co 5s w i	91	91	91

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last
5	Argentine 7s '23	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Am S S 7s	96½	96¼	96¼
100	King Neth 6s	95¼	95¼	95¼
33	K Serbs Croats 8s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Russian 5½s	13	13	13
3	Swiss 5½s	104½	104½	104½
36	U S Mex 4s	39¼	38½	39

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	13	13	13
Beaver Oil	34	34	34
Bohemia	85	85	85
Boston Ely	86	82	86
Boston & Montana	11	10	10
Champion Copper	40	26	40
Crystal Copper	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Col Leasing	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Erupcion	3¼	3¼	3¼
Eureka	.27	.25	.27
First National Cop	.55	.55	.55
Gadsden Copper	.85	.85	.85
Jerome Verde Dev	3⅜	3¼	3¼
Majestic	10	10	10
McKinley	23	23	23
Mutual	20	17	18
New Rilla Min	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
So States Cons	20	19	20
Shaw	90	90	90
United Verde Ext	30	29½	30
Verde	33	32	32

Sales 24,217.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
Oct.	21.10	21.15	20.80	21.14	21.28
Dec.	21.25	21.33	21.00	21.30	21.48
Jan.	21.12	21.20	20.87	21.15	21.38
Mar.	21.20	21.28	20.97	21.25	21.44
May	21.15	21.25	20.90	21.15	21.40
July	21.00	21.00	20.75	20.25	21.20

Spots 21.40, off 10 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	20.45	20.45	20.13	20.39
Dec.	20.70	20.70	20.29	20.58
Jan.	20.67	20.67	20.33	20.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev close
October	12.43	12.43	12.17	12.17	12.60
December	12.19	12.19	11.96	11.96	12.38
January	12.18	12.18	11.90	11.90	12.33
March	12.06	12.06	11.80	11.80	12.25
May	11.92	11.94	11.69	11.69	12.13
July	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.99

Spots 13.16d., down 16 points. Sales, 8000 bales. Tone at close fairly steady.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Sept 18 1922	Aug 18 1922	Sept 19 1921
Wheat, No 1 spring	1.22	1.41½	1.75
Wheat, No 2 red	1.13⅜	1.17	1.42
Corn, No 2 yellow	.82¼	.79¼	.71⅜
Oats, No 2 white	.47	.44½	.51
Flour, Minn. pat	6.15	7.00	9.25
Lard, prime	11.30	11.75	12.00
Pork, mess	27.75	27.00	25.00
Beef, family	14.50	14.50	14.00
Sugar, gran	6.25	6.75	5.60
Iron No. 2 Phil	34.64	20.84	20.34
Silver	.69¾	.69⅜	.65½
Lead	6.00	5.75	4.60
Tin	32.225	32.625	26.12½
Copper	14.00	14.00	12.25
Rubber, rib sm. shts.	.14⅜	.13⅜	.14¼
Cotton, Mid Uplands	21.60	21.30	19.95
Steel billets, Pitts	40.00	35.00	29.00
Print cloths	.06⅜	.08⅜	.05⅜
Zinc	6.55	6.575	4.55

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW YORK CURB PRICE RANGE

Price range for week ended Sept. 16, 1922

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
22600	Acme Coal†	84	65	70	—7
20000	Acme Pack†	44	36	37	+2
100	do pf	23	23	23	
100	Allied Pack pf	27	27	27	
100	Aluminum	20	20	20	
100	do pf	101½	101½	101½	+1½
2200	Amalga Leath	10	9½	9½	— ¼
10	Am Lt & Tr.	139	139	139	
100	do pf	95	95	95	
400	Atlantic Fruit	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
100	Armour Leath	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1400	Beth St pf w i	98¾	97	97¾	—1¼
2500	Bklyn C R R	9¾	9	9	
12600	Buddy Buds	1 1/16	1⅜	1 1/16	
42000	C & O rts	1⅜	1⅛	1 3/16	+ 1/16
2800	do pf w i	107⅛	105⅝	106½	+ ½
6500	Car L & Pow†	99	85	92	+4
7700	do pf	8	6⅝	8	+1⅝
700	Carlisle T pf	7¾	7⅛	7¾	
235	Celluloid pf	104½	103	103	
200	Cen States El	10¼	10	10	
2500	Cent Ter Sug.	2¼	1½	1½	— ⅛
2100	Chi Nipple A.	5	4½	5	+ ½
200	Chi Nipple B.	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
400	Cleveland Aut	29¾	26⅛	26⅛	—4⅛
1208	Com Sol A	50¼	48⅝	49⅝	—1⅜
1100	Com Sol B	44	42	45	+2⅝
1000	Conley T Foil	15½	14½	14½	— ½
45000	Cont Motors.	10⅛	9¼	10	+ ⅜
2400	Cuba D Sugar	8	7¼	8	
500	Curtiss Aero	3	3	3	— ½
1200	Daniel Motors	11¼	10⅝	11	— ½
200	D & R G pf	68	68	68	+13
600	D & R G pf†	65	50	65	
1200	Dubil Radio	6⅜	6	6	
11800	Durant Motor	49½	46¾	48½	— ¾
1700	Durant M Ind	15¼	15	15½	
60	Firestone Tire	70	70	70	
10	Fed L & Tr.	39	39	39	
300	Fed Teleg.	7½	7	7½	+ ½
500	Gardner Mot	12	11⅝	11⅝	
130	Gil Saf Razor	230	228	228	—2
3300	Gimbel w i	46½	33½	45¼	+ ¼
200	Gimbel pf w i	102	102	102	
2300	G Alden Coal	60⅞	58	59	—1¼
16850	Goldwyn Pict.	8	6½	6½	
1400	Goodyear Tire	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
200	Goodyear T pf	29½	29½	29½	
5300	Grant Motor†	50	46	46	+1
10	A W S pf ex-D.	105	105	105	
100	Hall Signal pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5200	Hayes Wheel.	35	34¼	34¼	— ⅝
130	Herc Po exd.	100	100	100	
2000	Heyden Chem.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
100	Hudson Co pf.	16	16	16	
400	Hud & Manh.	11⅝	11	11¼	— ¾
1000	Inter Corban.	11½	11	11¼	— ⅞
5000	Inter Rubber.	5⅛	4¼	4¼	
3400	Kuppen w i	37½	36	36	
3500	Kuppen pf w i	101	100⅛	100	
2900	Lehigh P Sec	20¼	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
30	Leh V C S	81	79	79	— ¾
200	Lib McN & L	2	2	2	— 1/16
100	L McN & L nw	8	8	8	+ ⅛
500	Lincoln Mot.	2¼	2	2	
100	Madison Tire.	6	6	6	
16000	Macy w i	58	54½	57¾	+3¼
6800	Macy pf w i	110½	107½	110	+2½
2000	Manhattan T†	40	40	40	
8200	Mercer Mot.	3	2¼	2⅞	+ ⅞
3800	Mercer M vtc	2½	2	2⅜	+ ⅜
3700	Mesabi Iron	11⅞	9¾	11⅛	— ⅞
21300	Milliken Tr.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
400	Nat Leather.	8	7⅜	8	+ ¼
10	New Jer Zinc	155½	155	155½	+1
1750	N Y Tel pf	109⅞	109⅜	109⅞	+ ⅜
3500	N Y A B rts.	5	2	5	+2⅝
700	NY AB pf wi	60	56⅝	59⅝	+3⅝
400	Packard Mot.	14½	14	14	— ⅝
120	Pack Mot pf.	90	89	89½	—1½
100	Peerless Mot.	57½	57½	57½	—1
100	Phila Elec pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	
600	Phillipsborn	46	39⅞	40	
400	do pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
1200	Pub Svc N J.	106¼	105½	105½	
1100	Pyrene Mfg.	10½	9¼	10¼	⅞
30200	Prima Radio.	1⅜	1⅜	1 7/16	+ 1/16
23700	Radio	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
12400	Radio pf	4¼	3¼	3 1/16	+ 1/16
3500	Reo Motors	13⅞	13	13	— ¾
5200	St L Feldspar	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ¼
31400	So Cl&Iron	40	32	43	+8
200	Stand G&El.	21	20½	20½	
1000	Stand Motors	4	4	4	
20	Stand Parts.	5	5	5	
1200	Stutz Motor.	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅛
1000	Swift Inter	24⅞	21¾	24¾	
55	Swift & Co	111	108	108	+4
1500	Tech Prod	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
1300	Tenn Elect P	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
600	Tenn EP2d pf	37	35	37	+ ⅜
200	Tenn R L & P	2	2	2	— ⅛
1230	Todd Shipyds.	67	60	61	—6
200	Torbensen Ax	24½	24½	24½	— ½
14300	Timkin R B.	29⅜	27⅝	28	—1⅜
600	Union Carbide	62½	60	60	—1⅜
9500	Un Ret Candy	7	6½	6⅝	
400	U S Distribut	29⅜	25⅛	29⅝	+9½
3200	U S Lt&Heat	1 1/16	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
100	U S L&Hpf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
200	Utah & Id S.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
100	Van Raalte	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
16300	Wayne Coal.	3⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅝
2400	W E Chem†	70	65	65	—2
400	Willys Corlpf	21	18¼	18¼	—1⅞
100	W C 1pfctfs.	20	20	20	
400	Younst'n S&T	68	66	68	

STANDARD OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
3400	Anglo-Am	20⅛	19¾	20	
4600	Atl Lebos	9¾	9	9½	
85	Buckeye P L	98	97	97	—1
10	Eureka P L	97	87	97	+6
130	Gal Sig Oil	57	53	53	+5
110	Illinois P L	175	170½	174	+3
3390	Imp Oil (Can)	115¼	112	114	+ ½
10	Indiana P L.	97	97	97	
37200	Inter Petrol.	23	21⅝	21⅝	—1¼
150	Ohio Oil	300	200	200	+7
200	Pen Mex Fuel	28	28	28	— ¼
10	Prairie O&G	610	610	610	
185	Prairie P L.	270	265	268	+4
90	South Pa Oil	222	219	221	
119900	S O Indiana	119⅞	116⅛	117¾	+4⅜
10	S O Kansas	560	560	560	
22000	S O Ky wi	110⅝	108⅞	108⅝	—1⅛
75	S O Neb	190	183	192	
1005	S O NewYork	472	451	473	+23
50	S O Ohio	471	459	471	
105	Vacuum Oil	481	422	481	+10

INDEPENDENT OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
900	Aetna Con	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
2000	Allen Oil†	21	21	21	
1600	Alcan Oil	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
6000	Allied Oil†	3	3	3	
1000	Amal Royalty.	5	5	5	
100	Am Fuel O pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	
800	Ark Nat G	10	9¾	10	
100	Atlantic G O	9½	9½	9½	
25000	Boone Oil†	13	12	13	+1
10300	Bos-Wyom†	85	75	85	+5
100	Brit-Am Oil.	31¼	31	31	
100	Brit Con Oil.	2 1/16	2 1/16	2 1/16	
10500	Carib Synd	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
790	City Service	205½	203	204	+2
2000	do pf	71	70¼	70¼	
3200	do B ct	22⅜	21	21½	+1¼
600	do B pf	6½	6¼	6¼	
100	Col Pet	97	97	97	—3
2900	Cont Ref	2¾	2½	2½	
1400	Cosden pf	10	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
100	Creole Synd	2¾	2¾	2¾	
600	Col Synd	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
200	Darby Pet	1	1	1	
4560	Engineers Pet	20	19	19	
1400	Equity pf	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
20450	Federal Oil	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16	— 1/16
1400	Fensland Oil.	16¼	15½	15½	— ⅞
300	Gilliland Oil.	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅞
2200	Glenrock Oil.	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅛	
300	Grenada Oil.	1½	1½	1½	
250	Gulf Oil old	5.675	575	675	+105
7900	do new	57¼	53⅝	56½	
48000	Hudson Oil†	17	14	15	—2
300	Kay Co Gas.	3	3	3	
4300	Key Ranger†	47	36	42	
600	Kirby Petrol.	5⅝	4⅝	5	— ⅝
2000	Lance Creek†	4	3	4	+1
14000	Livingston O†	18	12	18	+6
7000	do Pet	1¼	1	1¼	+ ¼
18000	Lyons Pet†	89	65	88	+23
300	Magna Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
40	Magnolia Pet.	183	178	180	+2
2000	Maracaibo Oil	21	18¼	19⅜	—1⅛
100	Margey Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
200	Marine Oil new	5½	5½	5½	
6500	Marl Oil Mex	6⅛	6	6	

Sales		High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
1300	Merritt Oil	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅝
15600	Mexico Oil	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅜	— 1/16
100	Midwest Oil	2	2	2	
20	Midwest Ref.	236	236	236	
3900	Mountain Prod	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
33800	Mutual Oil	11	10⅝	11	— ½
2400	N E Fuel Oil	76⅝	74	76	—1½
600	New Mex Ld	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
1500	N Y Oil	22⅞	20	22⅜	+2⅞
100	Noco Pet	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
30000	Noble Oil†	22	19	21	+3
3400	No Am Oil	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
1000	Northwest Oil	20	20	20	
1000	Ohio Ranger†	3	3	3	
44900	Omar O & G	1 1/16	1¼	1 1/16	— ⅛
300	Prod & Ref.	24	24	24	+2
80000	Red Bank†	25	23	25	+3
4500	Ryan Consol.	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ¼
1900	Salt Cr'k C†.	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
1100	Salt Cr Prod.	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
1900	Sapulpa Ref.	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
2300	Seab O & G.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ½
45000	Simms Pet	10	9	11½	+2¼
2800	Shell Un wi	13⅜	12½	13¼	+ ⅝
19000	Southw Oil†	3	1	3	+1
5000	So States Oil.	19	18	18⅝	+ ¼
27900	So P & R†	15	11	15	+2
800	Spencer Pet	3¼	2½	3	+ ¼
1000	Stanton Oil	10	5	5	—5
200	Tex Ken†	63	62	63	
70300	Tex O & L†	64	55	56	—8
800	Tidal Osage	14	13⅛	13⅛	
4500	Turman Oil	1⅛	1	1 1/16	— 1/16
17500	United Text†	16	10	10	
9800	Wilcox Oil	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
1000	Y Oil & G†	10	11	11	+1
1800	Al Bri Col	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ⅝
6000	Am Comm†	4	3	4	
7200	Am Expl	2	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
400	Anglo-Am C.	24	23½	23½	— ½
2000	Belcher Div†.	2	2	2	
22000	do Ext†	6	5	6	+1
26000	Big Ledge†	10	8	8	
1000	Beaver Cons†	35	35	35	
77800	Bost & M C†	84	71	73	—11
77000	Bost & M D†	14	10	10	—3
1000	Butte N Y†	30	30	30	
84000	Canada Cop†	4	1	2	—2
4800	Canario Cop.	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅝
113300	Candelaria†	42	37	39	—3
44000	Cashboy†	10	10	10	
16200	Col Emerald†	88	75	80	—10
1000	Comb Fract.	2	2	2	
1100	Chief Cons	5½	5⅜	5½	
2100	C C M c o d	2⅛	2	2	
5000	Cons Nev U†	6	5	6	
29000	Cork Prov M†	21	18	20	—1
21400	Cortez Silver.	1⅛	1	1 1/16	+ 1/16
2500	Cresson Gold.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1100	Crown Rest†	24	24	24	—1
32400	Dean Cons†	52	46	52	+2
2400	Davis Daly	4½	2⅝	4¼	— ⅜
4000	Divide Ext†	16	16	16	+1
2300	Dolores Esp.	2¼	2	2	
1000	Diamond D†	2	2	2	
1000	Diamd Blk B†	1	1	1	
1000	Dome Lake†	15	15	15	
53000	El Salvador†	17	12	12	—2
12000	Ely Consol†	11	7	11	
23000	Emma Silver†	2	2	2	
39500	Eureka Creo†	30	27	28	—1
72500	Fortuna M†	14	10	14	
500	Gadsden Cop†	85	84	84	+2
8000	Gold El Bell†	3	2	2	
3000	Gold Cons†	7	7	7	
35900	Gold Deep†	5	3	4	+1
159800	Gold Devel†	53	11	16	—36
11000	Go Florence†	21	19	20	
4000	Gold Zone†	9	8	9	+1
2000	Great Bend†	2	2	2	
4000	Hard Shell†	7	7	7	—2
6000	Harmill Div†	8	7	7	
1000	Hecla Mining	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
5900	Henrietta Sil†	70	50	58	—5
4500	Hilltop Nev.	1	1	1	
7900	Hollinger G.	14⅜	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
3000	Howe Sound.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
45600	Indep Lead†	54	50	52	—1
3300	Jerome C Dev	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ¼
2000	Jumbo Ext†	8	8	8	
700	Kerr Lake	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
7000	Knox Divide†	6	5	5	—1
9000	La Rose†	30	25	29	
40000	Lone Star M†	10	8	9	
1000	McKinley Da†	28	28	28	+3
16000	McNamara†	13	10	10	+1
319000	NcNam Dev†	14	6	10	
19500	Magma Cop.	34⅜	32½	34½	+2⅛
1000	Magma Chief†	2	2	2	
13000	Marsh Min†	15	12	15	+2
5000	Mason Val.	1⅞	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
1000	Mohican Cop†	10	10	10	—6
42000	Morrington†	11	2	6	—2
2000	Nabob Cons†	6	6	6	
55000	National Tin†	30	24	28	—2
8000	Nev Ophir†	22	21	21	
2000	Nev Cons†	4	4	4	—1
4000	New Sil H†	5	4	4	
300	New Cornelia.	18½	18	18	—1½
5600	New Dom C.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
18300	N U Porcup†	58	51	58	
4400	Nipissing	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
100000	Ohio Cop†	22	12	20	+9
2200	Park U M	5½	5⅜	5⅝	
1000	Peterson L†	15	15	15	
22500	Ray Her M.	1⅞	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
33000	Red M Flor†	6	4	6	
24000	Rex Cons†	10	8	9	
1000	Rochester†	18	18	18	+1
11000	Sand-Kendall†	3	2	3	+1
23000	Mines Am†	15	13	13	—2
1000	Silver Horn†	8	8	8	
1000	Silver Pick†	8	8	8	
3000	Sim Sil L†	35	33	35	
1000	So Am P & G	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
148000	Spear Head†	14	4	9	+4
1000	Std Sil Lead†	19	19	19	+1
9000	Stewart Min†	8	7	7	
29000	Success Min†	48	45	45	—3
500	Sup & Boston	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6000	Superstition†	8	6	8	+1
7000	Sutherland†	2	2	2	
3000	Tesmeskam†	42	40	42	—3
53400	Tech Hughes†	97	85	92	+6
2400	Tono Belmont	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	— 1/16
35300	Tono Divide†	89	80	85	+3
14800	Tono Exten.	2⅜	2 1/16	2⅝	
3000	Tono Gypsy†	2	2	2	
1500	Tono Mining.	2⅝	2¼	2 1/16	
10000	Tono N Star†	9	7	9	+1
7000	Tri Bullion†	8	7	8	+1
3000	Trinity Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅝
3400	Tuolumne†	67	60	60	—11
29400	Un Eastern	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ 1/16
5000	U S Cont†	18	14	15	
3000	Un Verde Ext	30½	29	30	+ ⅜
1900	Unity Gold	3⅞	3¼	3½	— ⅝
2000	Victory Div†	2	2	2	
24600	West End Con	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅛	
15000	West Dome†	21	20	20	+2
4000	White Caps†	13	13	13	—3
500	White K pf†	65	65	65	
2000	Yerrington†	3	3	3	
500	Yukon Gold†	98	90	98	

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
$4000	Allied Pk 6s	82	81½	81⅞	+ ⅝
22000	do 8s, '39	93	92	92	—1
5000	Alum 7s, '25	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	
15000	do 7s, '33	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	+ ⅛
42000	Am L & T 6s	107⅞	107¼	107¼	— ⅜
6000	do 6s, w wa	101⅛	101	101	
8000	Am C O 6s,'24	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
2000	Am R C 6s, '37	93	93	93	
12000	Am Tel 6s, '22	100	100	100	
21000	Am Tel 6s, '24	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
42000	Anc Cop 6s	102½	102⅝	102½	+ ¼
74000	Ana Cp 7s, '29	104	103⅝	104	+ ⅛
83000	Ang-A O 7½	103⅞	103½	103⅞	+ ⅜
43000	Arm & Co 7s	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛	+ ¼
28000	At G W I 5s	59¼	58	58	—1
10000	Beav B 8s, '31	81	75	75	
38000	Beth St 7s,'23	106⅝	106½	106⅝	+ ⅛
44000	do 7s, '35	103⅝	103	103⅛	— ⅜
59000	B U G 6s, 29	106½	106¼	106¼	— ¼
1000	do 7s, '29	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	+1⅜
12000	Can N Ry 5s	99½	99½	99½	
21000	do eq 7s	112	111	111½	+ ½
36000	Can Pacific 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	
123000	Can StL 7s,'42	97	95½	96⅝	+1¼
10000	Cent St 8s, '41	107½	107	107½	+ ⅜
36000	Char Iron 8s	97	95	97	+1⅜
5	C A St 5s '63	100½	100½	100½	— ¼
15	Cit Ser 8s	101¼	100½	101¼	
12	do 7% deb C	97½	96½	97½	+1
9	do 7% deb D	91⅝	90	91⅝	+1¼
27	C G B 7s '31	110	107⅝	109	+2
2	Col Gra ct d	31	30	31	
89	Com P 6s '47	90¼	89¾	89⅞	— ⅜

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
180	Cons G B5½s	101⅝	100¾	100⅝	
1	Cons G 7s '22	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
143	C G B 6s '49	107¼	102⅞	107	+4¼
13	Con T 8s '41	99¼	98¾	98¾	— ¼
8	Cop E 8s '24	102½	102	102¼	+ ⅜
23	do 8 '25	103¾	103½	103⅝	+ ¼
4	C T 7½s '41	106¾	106¾	106¾	
3	Cud P 7s '29	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
31	D & Co 7½s	106	102½	102½	— ¼
25	Det G 6s '47	101¾	101½	101½	
10	D G D 7s '42	100	100	100	
115	EC S Co 6s'37	100⅝	100	100	— ⅝
2	E F & G 6s'26	100⅝	100	100¾	
1	Fed L Bk4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	
1	Freept Tex 7s	120	120	120	
36	R Gair 7s '37	99⅝	99¼	99½	— ⅛
19000	Gal Sig Oil 7s	105⅞	105	105⅞	+ ⅝
7000	Gen Asph 6s	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞	— ¼
31000	Goodrich T 7s	103	103	103	— ¼
16000	Gr Trunk 6½s	107⅞	107½	107½	— ½
4000	Gr & D 7s '32	100	100	100	
82000	Gulf Oil 7s	104½	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
3000	H Ch 7½s '30	104⅜	104½	104½	
4000	Hood Rub 7s	101⅛	101¼	101½	
3000	Humble Oil 7s	100½	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
2000	Inter 7s, ser S	98	98	98	
3000	Interbo 7s '21	102	102	102	+5
220000	Int R T 8s '22	95½	94¼	94⅝	— ⅝
229000	Int 8s "22 cod.	95	94	94¼	— ¼
25000	K C P 5s '52	93⅝	93⅛	93¼	
45000	Kan G & E 6s	98⅞	98	98	— ⅝
25000	Kenn Cop 7s	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
48000	Laclede G 7s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	— ⅛
28000	L McN & L 7s	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	
18000	Mag Cop 7s	119	117	118⅛	— ⅞
8000	Mani P 7s '41	100	99	100	+1
1000	M&M Ex 7s '24	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	
19000	Mor & Co 7½s	106⅜	106½	106½	+ ¼
82000	Nat Acme 7½s	100	98⅜	99	— ½
22000	Nat C & S 8s	106½	104½	106	+ ¾
56000	Natl Leath 8s	101	99⅞	101	+1
41000	N Y N H & H 7s '25 w i.	86½	86	86	— ½
1000	Otis S 7½s '47	95	95	95	— ⅝
22000	Paulst Ry 7s	100	99	99	
10000	Phil Elec 5½s	103	102⅜	103	+1⅜
28000	do 6s	106⅞	106½	106⅞	+1½
3000	Ph Pet 7½s '36	125	125	125	
15000	do 7½s wwa	102⅜	102½	102⅜	+ ⅜
93000	P S N J 7s '41	105½	104⅝	105½	+ ⅛
12000	Sears-R 7s '22	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
11000	do 7s '23	102	101⅜	101⅜	
19000	S Sh M 7s '31	106	105½	106	
1000	Sloss Shef 6s	99½	99½	99½	
6000	Solvet et C 8s	107	106½	106½	— ½
42000	South Bell 7s	103¼	103	103⅛	
39000	S O N Y 6½s	109¼	100	109⅛	+ ⅛
4000	do 7s '21	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜	
6000	do 7s '26	106½	106½	106½	
14000	do 7s '27	106½	106½	106½	
25000	do 7s '23	107½	107¼	107½	
1000	do 7s '29	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
5000	do 7s '30	108⅛	108¼	108¼	
16000	do 7s '31	110	109⅝	110	+ ⅜
16000	Sun Oil 6s	100	99¾	99¾	
8000	Sun Oil 7s	102	102	102	
162000	Swift 7s '25	101⅝	101¼	101¼	— ⅝
205000	Swift 7s '31	103⅛	102⅞	103	— ⅝
129000	Swift 5s '32	97¼	96⅝	97⅛	
52000	Tidal O 7s '31	106	102⅜	104⅛	+1⅜
119000	U S R 5s '47	91	90½	90⅝	+ ⅛
65000	U O C 6s '42	102	101	102	+ ⅜
22000	Un Oil P 8s	101¼	100	100	
62000	Vacuum O 7s	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜	
53000	Val O 7s '37	101	99⅜	101	+1¼
19000	Wayne C 6s	73½	72⅞	73¼	+3¼
298000	West Elec 7s	108½	107½	107½	— ⅜

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
100000	Berlin 4s*	75	75	75	
100000	Bremen 4½s*	88	88	88	
4000	French 4s	48½	48½	48½	
50000	Hamburg 4½s	1	1	1	
192000	K of S 8s '62	95½	95½	95½	
10000	Mexico 3s	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—1¼
162000	Mexico 4s	40⅝	38½	39	2¼
1622	Mexico 5s '94	17½	17½	17½	—¼
18000	Mexico 6s '23	56	54	54½	—7
210000	NYNT&H 7s f	72½	71	72	—1½
370000	Nether 6s '72	96½	95⅛	95⅝	— ½
35000	Peru 8s '32	100¼	90½	100	— ¼
97000	R of A 7s '23	100⅞	100½	100⅞	+ ¼
17000	Rus G 6½s ct	13½	13	13	+1
67000	Swiss G 5½s	105⅝	104⅛	104⅝	— ⅞
7000	Un R H 7½s	106¼	106	106¼	..

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30	Best-Cly pf co	22½	20	22½	+2½
30	Brown Sh com	64½	63	63	—1¼
30	Cer-teed Pr com	48½	48	48	—1
40	do 1st pf	95½	95⅜	95	
45	E St L & S pf	48	48	48	+10
20	Ely&WDG 1 pf	105	105	105	+3
11	do 2d pfd	82½	82½	82½	
12	Emer Elec pfd	90	90	90	
23	First Nat Bk.	210	205	210	+5
175	Fulton Ir Wks	55	55	55	—1
10	do pfd	104½	104½	104½	— ½
347	Ham-Br Shoe.	55½	55	55½	+ ½
100	Hydr P B com	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
50	do pf	45½	44	44	—1½
1149	Inter Shoe com	66½	60⅝	62¼	—4⅜
307	do pf	118½	116½	118½	+2½
3390	Indiahoma Ref	4⅜	4	4⅜	
40	Laclede Steel.	115	110	115	+15
1	Mer'tile Trust.	345	345	345	
26	Mis Port Cem	80	79⅜	79⅜	
242	Nat Bk of Com.	158	155	155	
447	Nat Candy	73⅜	69	71	—1⅛
35	do 1st pfd	102	102	102	—1
12	Rice-Stix 2d pf	99½	99½	99½	
25	Southern Acid.	150	150	150	
50	Temtor A	.90	.90	.90	—.10
120	United Rys	2	1⅞	2	
15	do pfd	13	13	13	—2
601	Wagner Elec.	39	36½	39	+2

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4000	A G&St L Tr 5s	51	50	51	+2
5000	E St L&S C 5s	80	80	80	+2
1000	Comp Hts Ry5s	98	98	98	+1
1000	Kan C H T 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
2000	Kenlock Tel 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
7000	Ken L D Tel 5s	96½	95½	96½	+1½
90000	Un Rail 5s	66	65¼	65¼	— ⅜

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chg
6	Far & M N Bk	50	50	50	
150	Mer Natl Bank	21½	21	21	—¼
15	Old Town N Bk	14¼	14¼	14¼	
10	Bal Trust Co.	155	155	155	
30	Com C Co com	63	62½	62½	
67	do pfd	27	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
150	do pfd B	28	28	28	
20	Con Tust Co	175	175	175	+5
19	F & D Co of M.	112½	112½	112½	+1
41	F & G Co. pfd	25½	19	21	+3
130	F Ser Co of Am	35	34½	35	
200	Fidelity Trust.	300	300	300	+3
115	Manufact Fin.	60⅝	58½	60½	+3½
29	Maryland Cas.	91½	90½	91½	
345	New Amster C	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+1
23	U S Fidel & G.	140	139¾	140	
10	North Cent RR	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
2	Wash B & A pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
313	Arundel Corp.	38½	36½	37	+ ½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chg
15	Balt El Co pfd	41	41	41	+ ⅛
3000	do 1st 5s '47	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅞
7000	Con G 1st 5s '39	100½	100½	100½	
960	CGEL&P,B,cm	120	117⅜	119½	
21500	do 1st 6s'49(A)	106	103½	106	+2⅜
98	do 8% pfd	122½	119½	120	+ ½
132	do 7% pfd	108½	106¼	106⅜	— ⅜
12000	do gen 4½s'35	92½	92½	92½	
3000	do 1st ref 7s'31	109½	109½	109½	+1⅜
1000	do 7½s S B '45	110½	110½	110½	

CHICAGO HOG MARKET SLOW

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—Hogs were slow today. A few sales of 200 to 210-pound average hogs were made early to shippers and yard traders at about 10 points higher; $10.10 was paid. Most hogs were held for unevenly better prices. Saturday's average was $8.85 compared with $8.10 a week ago and $7.60 a year ago; for the week $8.60 compared with $8 the previous week and $7.65 last year. Receipts: Hogs 38,000 with 2532 left over; cattle $24,000; sheep 24,000.

STOCK MARKETS OF LEADING CITIES

Price range for week ended Sept. 16, 1922

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
313	Am. Rys.	13½	12½	13	
1040	Am. Stores	154	147½	152½	+8½
280	Con Trac N J.	51	50½	51	
3230	Elec Stor.	50⅜	48	50½	+2½
797	In Co N A.	42	41	42	+1
392	Lake Sup	8½	7½	8⅜	— ⅛
252	Leh Nav.	79	77¼	77¼	— ¾
385	Leh Val	70⅜	70½	70½	— ¾
7873	Pa R R.	49¼	46⅝	48⅞	+1⅞
3663	P R T.	33¾	33	33¾	+ ½
699	Phil Co cum pfd	44¼	43½	44¼	+ ½
1259	Phila Elec.	31⅞	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
950	do pfd.	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
200	Tono Bel	1 15/16	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
1650	Tono Min	2 1/16	2¼	2 1/16	+ 1/16
1706	Un Trac.	42	41½	41½	— ⅝
765	U G I.	55¼	54	54⅜	+ ⅜
756	do pfd.	56	55⅜	55⅜	+ ⅛
200	York Rys.	29	28⅞	29	+2
50	do pfd	36	36	36	— ½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2600	Amer G & E.	91	90	90	
3000	Bald Loco 5s.	103	103	103	
11000	Con Trac NJ 5s	85	84	84	
21200	Elec & P T 4s	73	72	72	+6
1000	Inter Ry 4s.	48	48	48	
2000	Lake Sup 5s	34	34	34	—1
1000	Lh Nv Con 4½s	95½	95½	95½	
7000	L Val Con 4½s	93	93	93	
1000	Peo Pass 4s.	72	72	72	
29000	Phil Co Con 5s	91	90	91	
1000	Phil Co 1st 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
27700	Phil El 1st 5s.	101	100	100⅛	
21000	do 5½s	103⅜	102½	103	+2¼
5500	do 6s	107	106⅝	107	+ ⅜
1000	Reading Imp 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	
1000	Reading Gen 4s	86	86	86	
10000	Read G Mfg 4s	86¼	86	86	
1000	Uni Ry Inv 5s	90	90	90	
2000	Wellsbch Co 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Spt.18	Last Spt.16
Ahmeek	63½	63½	63½	63½	....
Allouez	24½	24½	24½	24½	....
Am Ag Ch pf.	70½	71¼	70½	71¼	....
Am Pneumatic	3½	3½	3½	3½	....
Am Pneu pf.	18½	18½	18	18	....
Am Sugar pf.	110	110	110	110	110
Am T & T.	124	124	123¼	123¼	123¾
Am Tel & Tel rts	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Am Woolen	97	97½	97	97½	....
Am Woolen pf	109	109	109	109	109
Am Zinc	18⅜	19½	18⅜	19½	18¼
Amoskeag	110	110	109	109	110
Anaconda	54	54	54	54	54½
Arcadian Cons.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Ariz Com.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
Bos Elevated.	86½	87	86½	87	86½
Bos Elev pf.	104	104	104	104	105
Boston El 1 pf.	124	124½	124	124½	....
Boston El 2 pf.	105	105½	105	105½	110
Bos Mx Pet.	20c	20c	16c	16c	....
Bos & Albany.	149½	149½	149	149	149
Bos & Maine.	25½	25½	25	25	25
B & M pf.	30	30	30	30	....
B & M pf A.	39	39	39	39	39
B & M pf B.	58	58	58	58	....
B & M pf C.	54	54	52	52	52
B & M pf D.	74	74	74	74	74
Cal & Ariz.	61	61	61	61	61
Calumet & Hecl	285	285	285	285	291
Carson Hill	9	9	9	9	9
Ch Junc pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95
Connor J T.	28¼	28½	28½	28½	28¼
Connor rts.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Cop Range.	41	41	39½	39½	41¼
Davis Daly	4½	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
Eastern Mfg.	9	9½	9½	9½	9¼
East Mass Ry.	24	24	23	23	24
E Mass Ry pfA	39	3	39	39	40
E Mass Ry pfB	54	54	53	53	54
Eastern S S.	80½	80½	78	80	81
Edison Electric	182½	182½	182	182	182½
Elder Mfg Co.	11½	11½	11½	11½	....
Franklin	2	2	2	2	2
GardnerMotors	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Gen Electric	176	176	176	176	....
Gray & Davis.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅞
GreenfieldT&D.	21	21¼	20¼	20⅝	21
Hood Rubber.	48½	48½	48	48½	48½
Int Cem Corp.	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Int Cot Mills	25	25	25	25	....
Int Cot Mills pf.	79½	79½	78	78	....
*Island Creek	104½	105	104½	105	109¼
Isle Royale	22	22	21½	21½	....
Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	....
Lake Copper.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
Loew's Theat.	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Libby McNeill.	8	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
Maine Central.	46	46	46	46	47
Mass Gas	89½	89½	90	89	89
Mass Gas pf.	70½	71	70	71	70
May-Old Col'y	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	....
Mergenthaler.	158½	158½	158	158	....
Mexican Invest	15	16⅜	15	16⅜	....
Miss Riv Powr	31	31½	31	31⅜	31½
Mohawk	61	61	60	60	61
Nat Leather	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	8
N E Oil	1½	1½	1½	1½	....
N E Telephone.	120½	121	120½	121	121
New Cornelia.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	....
New Idria	40c	40c	40c	40c	....
North Butte.	11½	11½	10¾	11	11½
Norwich Worc.	96	96	96	96	....
NY NH & H.	31¼	31½	31¼	31	....
Ojibway	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	....
Old Colony	93	93	92	92	....
Old Dominion.	23½	23½	23	23½	....
Orpheum Cir.	22½	22½	22	22	22¼
Osceola	36	36	36	36	..
Pacific Mills	157½	157½	157½	157½	157½
Pere Marquette	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	....
*Pond Creek	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Pond Creek pf.	113	113	113	113	....
Quincy Min.	40½	40½	40½	40½	....
Reece B Hole.	15½	15½	15	15	....
Swift & Co.	110	110	109	109½	109⅝
Swift Inter.	24½	24½	23¼	24	24½
Torrington	41	42	40⅜	42	41
Trinity	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
Tuolumne	62c	62c	60c	60c	60c
Un Shoe Mach.	42¼	42⅜	41⅜	41⅜	42½
Un Sh Mac pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	....
U S Smelting.	42⅜	43	42⅜	43	....
U S Smelt pf.	47⅞	48	47⅞	48	....
U S Steel	104	104	104	104	....
Ventura Oil	28½	28½	[illegible]	28½	28
Vt & Mass.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	....
Waldorf Sys	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼	....
Wal Watch	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
Wal Watch pf.	30	30	30	30	30
Warren Bros.	32	32	32	32	32¼
War Bros 1 pf.	36½	38	36½	37½	....
Wickwire	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	....
Winona	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	....

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Spt.18	Last Spt.16
Lib 3½s	101.04	101.04	101.04	101.04	100.94
2d 4¼s	100.22	100.22	99.94	99.94	100.04
3rd 4¼s	100.14	100.40	100.14	100.40	100.14
4th 4¼s	100.46	100.52	100.34	100.31	100.44
Vict Loan C	100.14	100.14	100.14	100.14	.....

OTHER BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Spt.18	Last Spt.16
AtlG&WI 5s	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	....
CJSY 4s'40	82½	83	82½	83	83
Mass G 4½s '31.	96	96	96	96	....
West T&T 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	....

* Ex-dividend.

ARTHUR REYNOLDS' VIEW

CHICAGO, Sept. 16—Arthur Reynolds says: "While the upward price and wage tendency is not necessarily helpful, business is gradually working into a better position and prospects point to increasing activity. Bank loans have not yet expanded, but probably will this fall, with some seasonal stiffening of interest rates."

INDIAHOMA REFINING

Indiahoma Refining earnings in August, after interest but before depreciation, depletion and taxes, were $177,000, while for the first eight months they were at the annual rate of about $1.10 a share on 1,000,000 shares of $5 stock before the same deductions.

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Close	Net chg.
50	Amer Radiator	120	119	119	+1
420	Amer Ship.	72½	71	72½	+1
95	Amer Pub S pf	88	87⅞	88	
3128	Armour&Co pf*	101⅜	99½	99⅜	+2
152	Armour Leath	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
44	Arm Leath pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	
255	Beaverb'd ctfs.	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
20	do pf ctfs	26	24	24	—1
100	Booth Fish pf.	48	48	48	— ½
165	Cent Pub S pf	87	84⅝	87	+2
20	Case Ploy	6	6	6	—1½
48	do 1st pfd	20½	20½	20½	
100	do 2d pfd	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
225	Chi C & Con R	⅝	⅝	⅝	
550	do pfd	7	6	7	+1½
8637	Chi El Rys pfd	9⅝	6½	8⅜	+2⅜
25	Chi Rail ser 1.	18	18	18	—1½
635	do Ser 2	3	2½	3	+ ½
10	Chi T & T	250	250	250	
1515	Cudahy	67¼	62	67	+5
1212	Comwith Edi.	131⅜	130¼	131	
125	Consum Co	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
40	do pfd	67	66	67	
56165	Cont Motors	10¼	9¼	10	+ ⅜
262	Crane Co pfd.	109½	108	109½	—1¼
35	Deere & Co pfd	76⅝	76	76⅝	+ ⅜
20	Dia Match	116	116	116	+ ½
1000	Earl Motors	2¼	2	2	
160	Gimb Bros pfd.	102	102	102	
97	Gt Lks Dredge	87½	86	87½	—1½
120	Godchaux	15	15	15	— ⅝
1360	Gossard	27	26	26½	— ⅜
50	Hart, S & M.	79	79	79	— ½
221	do pfd	111	109⅝	111	+ ½
330	Hartman	88	86½	88	+4
36327	Hupp Motor.	23½	21¼	22¼	+ ⅜
150	do pfd	109½	107½	109⅛	+2½
120	Inland Steel.	50	49⅜	49⅜	—4
110	Illinois Brick C	76	74½	76	+1
100	Libby-McNeill	2	1⅞	1⅞	
1309	do new	8	7⅜	7⅞	— ⅛
935	Lindsay Light.	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
505	Kuppenheimer	37½	37	37	
310	do pf	101	100	100	
955	Mid West Util.	51	48	48	+3
453	do pf	84	82	83	
570	do Pr pf	96½	96	96½	— ¼
525	Mitchell Motors	4½	4	4½	+ ½
2235	Montg Ward	23⅜	22½	22⅜	— ⅝
30	do pfd	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
6688	Natl Leath new	8	7⅜	7⅞	
20	Orpheum Circ.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
600	Phillips B	40½	40	40	— ¼
380	do pfd	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅜
35	Peoples Gas	94¼	93½	93½	
2185	Pick & Co.	27⅞	26⅛	27⅝	+1⅛
13615	Piggly Wig A.	46¼	43½	44	—1⅛
332	Public Service.	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
70	Pub Ser pfd.	94	93	93	
60	Quaker Oats.	200	200	200	+5
555	Quaker Ots, pf	99½	98½	99	+1
1320	Reo Motor	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	— ½
95	Sears Roebuck.	91½	91	91	
8910	Stewart-W	48½	47⅜	48	— ½
4839	Swift & Co.	110	108	110	+2
49015	Swift Intl	25	21½	24⅝	+3⅛
715	Stand Gas com	20½	20	20½	+ ⅜
505	do pfd	48½	48	48	— ½
10600	Thompson (J R)	53⅜	49⅞	50⅛	—3⅝
660	Temtor Corn A	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
45	U S Gypsum.	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	
25	do pfd	105	105	105	+1½
24446	Union C & C.	63½	60⅛	62⅜	+1⅝
705	Un Lt & Ry.	62⅞	60	62⅞	+1⅞
250	do 6% pfd.	77⅝	76⅛	76½	+ ¼
459	do 7% pfd.	81	79	79	—1⅜
620	do rts	9½	6	6½	—3½
490	Un Iron Works	7	6½	7	
93	Un Paper Brd.	17½	17¼	17¼	
4350	Wahl	61	59	60	+1
1450	Western Knit.	8⅜	7¼	8⅜	+1⅛
870	Wrigley	106½	104½	105	
14370	Yellow Mfg	200	170	190½	+23½
9315	Yellow Taxi	75½	73½	73½	—1¼

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Close	Net chg.
$163000	ChC&CRy 5s.	52½	48⅜	52½	+4½
2000	ChElR nts 6s	18	18	18	
3000	Chic Rys 1st 5s	82	82	82	— ⅜
1000	Chi Rys A 5s	69	69	69	
5000	Chi Rys B 5s	49	49	49	
45000	Chi Ry p m 4s	58	54	58	
10000	Com'th Ed 1 5s	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞	+ ⅛
5000	Int M T N 7s.	100	100	100	
28000	Met El Ry 1st 4s	63	61½	63	
31000	do ext 4s	58⅜	57	58⅜	
5000	Morris 1st 4½s	91¼	90¼	90¼	
5000	Nwstn El 1st 5s	79	79	79	
1000	Ogden Gas 5s.	90	90	90	
1000	Peop Gas ref 5s	96	96	96	—3
5000	P Svc Nor Ill 5s	91	91	91	
1000	S Side El 4½s	89	89	89	
110000	Swift 1st 5s.	100	99⅞	100	

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
332	Assoc Oil	117¼	117	117¼	+1¼
1099	Gen Pet	116¼	110	116	+6¼
165	Union of Cal.	172½	167½	172½	+5
210	Union Oil Asso.	172	167⅛	172	+4½
775	Union of Del	20¼	19½	20	
170	Globe Grain	71	68	68	
215	Goodyear T Cal	71¼	70½	71	+ ½
332	La Gas	89½	89¼	89½	+ ¼
25	Pac Mut Life.	510	510	510	
205	San Joaq Light	90	89	89	+1
1352	So Cal Ed com.	108	105¼	107⅜	+2½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1	La Gas 7s	102½	102½	102½	
3	La Ry 5s	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛	+10¼
10	La RR Corp 5s	83½	82	82	
1	Pac Elec 5s	86⅜	86⅜	87⅜	+2¼
9	So Cal Ed 6s.	103	102⅜	102⅜	
1	Union Oil 6s	101⅜	101½	101⅜	+ ⅛

ONTARIO GOLD PRODUCTION

TORONTO, Sept. 16—Gold production in Ontario for the first half of 1922 shows a marked increase over any similar period and gives promise of an output exceeding $20,000,000 for the full year, as compared with $14,624,085 in 1921, according to returns received by the Ontario Department of Mines.

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Close	Net chg
120	Am Mutigraph.	21	20½	20½	+ ½
10	Brier Hill Stl.	19	19	19	+ ½
10	do pfd	100	100	100	+4
453	City I & F	97½	95	95	+3
170	Fred G Clark.	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
80	Clev E I 8s pf.	112	111	112	+1½
209	Cleve Railway.	98	96½	97¼	— ⅜
34	Cleve Stone	77	75	77	+2
20	Cleve Trust	209	209	209	
25	Dow Chem pfd	93	93	93	— ½
150	Firestone	73	72	72½	+ ½
92	do, 6s pfd	90	90	90	
177	do 7s pfd	82½	82	82½	
25	Fisher O B pfd	96	96	96	+7⅝
10	Gen T & R pfd.	95	95	95	
110	Glidden	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
137	Goodyea	10	10	10	
150	do, pfd	29¾	29½	29½	
120	Grant Motor	½	½	½	
244	Grasselli Chem.	136	134	136	+1
118	do, pfd	104	103½	104	+ ½
25	Gt Lakes Tow.	55	55	55	+4
41	Guard S & T.	208	208	208	
50	Jordan Motor.	175	160	165	—45
20	do pfd	77	75	75	—5
50	Lake Erie B&N	17	17	17	
180	McGraw T & R	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20	do pfd	77	75	75	—5
43	Miller Rubber.	70¼	70¼	70¼	+2¼
58	do pfd	97½	97	97½	
20	Nat City Bank.	159	159	159	+2
235	National Ref'g.	46½	46	46	
503	Ohio Bell pfd.	103½	102⅜	103	— ½
130	Ohio Brass "B"	55	55	55	
50	Paragon Ref'g.	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
781	Peerless Motor.	58	57	57½	— ⅜
24	Prod & Ref	49⅛	49	49⅛	+4½
90	Richman Bros.	70	69⅜	69⅜	+2⅜
25	Robns & M pfd	70	70	70	
415	Sherwin-W	29⅜	27½	27½	—2¼
143	do pfd	101⅜	101¼	101½	+ ½
437	Stand Parts.	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ¼
60	do pfd	17	17	17	—2
399	Stearns Motor.	22	22	22	
630	Torbensen Axle	24⅝	24½	24½	— ½
105	Trumbull Steel.	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅜
57	do pfd	101	100	101	+ ½
50	Union Trust	176¼	175½	176¼	+1
1000	U S Tel 7s '41.	105	105	105	+2
40	Van Dorn Iron	20	20	20	+2
100	Victor Rubber.	9½	9½	9½	
601	Youngstn S & T	69	68	69	+2

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Close	Net chg
1000	Cleveland Ry 5s	96	96	96	+2
1000	N O T L 5s '33	90	90	90	+5
1000	U S Tel 7s '41.	105	105	105	+2

*Ex-dividend.

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
395	Am W G M.	80½	79⅛	79½	—2⅜
175	do pfd	93	90½	93	+1
1782	Ark Nat G	10⅛	9⅜	10	— ¼
20	Bank of Pgh.	137	137	137	+4½
10	Beth S B	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
25	Callahan Z L.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
350	Car L & Z.	6	5¼	5¼	— ½
30	Col G & E†.	109¼	108¼	108¼	
50	Cons I	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10	do pfd	26	26	26	+ ½
435	Fireproofing.	8¼	8	8¼	
470	do pfd	20¼	19½	20	
10	Fid T & T	310⅞	310⅞	310⅞	—4⅞
50	Gt Nor pfd.	94½	94½	94½	
100	Har Walk	110	110	110	+2
50	Int M M pfd	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
10	Kelly Spr T.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
1738	Lone Star Gas	28⅜	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
327	Mfrs L & H.	57	56½	56⅝	— ⅝
1	Mer Sav & Tr	42	42	42	+2
30	Midvale Steel.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
102000	Mt Shasta*	.33	.28	.30	+.01
10	N Y Cent	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
151	Ohio Fuel Oil	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
1039	do Sup	54	53	54	+ ⅜
2211	Okla Gas	25	23	24⅞	+2⅞
70	Penna R R.	48⅛	47	48⅛	+1⅛
110	Pitts Coal	72	70⅞	72	+ ⅜
30	do pfd†	100	99½	99½	— ⅝
265	Pgh O & G	9⅜	9½	9½	— ¼
10	Pgh P Glass.	175	175	175	
30	R E Trust	125	125	125	+ ½
1140	Salt Crk Oil.	11	11	11	
400	Tidal O O	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
50	U S Steel	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	
424	West Penn	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅝
12	do pfd	80	80	80	
504	W Airbrake.	103⅜	101⅝	102	+ ½
224	W E & Mfg.	64⅛	64	64⅛	+ ¼

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
$1000	Cent D Tel 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛

*Buyers option 120 days.
†New high.

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
717	Auto Body com	5⅛	4	5⅛	+1½
400	Ch Ir C Am cm	1	1	1	—1 1/16
250	do pf	2	2	2	
1435	Colum Motors.	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
265	Columbia Sug.	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
27415	Cont Mot com.	10¼	9¼	10⅛	+ ⅞
150	Det Cream Co.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
110	Det Edison Co.	115¼	114	115¼	— ⅜
930	Ed&Jones com.	24¼	23	23	+1
124	Ford Mot Can.	418	403	404	—10
5800	Gladys B O cm	22	20	20	—3
2500	do pf	45	43	43	—2
100	Hall Lamp Co.	19½	19½	19½	—1⅛
1075	Mich Sug com.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
230	Motor Products	87½	85	87½	+4½
765	Murray Mfg Co	19	18	19	+1
100	Nat Groc com.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7000	Noble Oil pf	60	59	60	+2
1485	Pack Mot com.	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
155	do pf	90	88⅛	89	—2
740	Paige-Det Mot	23	22½	22⅜	
2403	Reo Motors	14	13	13⅛	— ⅜
165	Tim-DetAx com	29	28	28	— ½
230	Un Mortg pf	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
1510	Abitibi Paper	66½	64⅜	64⅜	—1⅛
869	Atlantic Sugar	23	22¼	22⅜	— ⅝
335	do pf	40	39	40	
1026	Asbestos Corp.	70¼	67	70	+3½
1663	Bell Bel	120	117¼	118⅜	+1⅜
5670	Brazilian Tract	47⅜	44⅝	45⅜	—1⅜
7738	B E Steel	14⅜	12½	14	+2
3021	do 1st pf	75½	75	75⅛	+ ¼
25133	do 2d pf	39	36	38	+2
1981	Brompton Pap	35⅜	33¼	33¼	—2
2441	Canada Cement	79½	76	76	—1¼
320	Can Converters	93⅛	92	92	—1
175	Can Cottons	109	108	108	—1½
314	Can Gen Elec.	82	80	80	—2½
275	Can Steamships	21⅜	20½	20⅜	—1⅜
655	do pf	57½	56	56	—1⅛
1635	Cons Smelting.	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
515	Detroit United.	68½	67½	68½	— ½
251	Dom Bridge	83	83	83	
540	Laurentide P.	98	96¼	96¼	— ⅜
115	Mackay Cos	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
848	Mont Power.	99¼	98½	98½	— ⅞
339	Mont Tram	162½	162	162½	+ ½
630	Price Bros Pap	46⅛	45	45⅛	— ½
1891	Quebec Ry	28	27	27	—1⅛
402	Shawinigan P.	116¼	115⅜	116	— ½
676	Smith Paper.	83	80	80	—3½
1565	Spanish River.	101	97⅜	97⅜	—3⅛
1517	do pf	109	106½	106½	—3
2095	Steel of Can.	80	77½	77½	+ ¼
1265	Toronto Ry	87½	83½	85½	+2½
1293	Twin City P T	62	58½	60⅛	+2⅛
29	Wayagamack P	63	62	62	—3½

BANKS

Sales		High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
162	Montreal	221	220	220	
90	Royal	198	197	197	— ½
72	Commerce	186	185½	186	+ ½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
$6155	War Loan '25	98.15	97.75	98.15	+ .15
2100	do '31	98.20	97.75	98.20	+ .10
4300	do '37	100.05	99.75	100.00	
131100	Vic Loan '22	100.20	100.10	100.10	— .20
28650	do '23	100.00	99.80	99.85	— .05
30000	do '24	99.65	99.35	99.50	+ .15
8600	do '27	101.00	100.60	100.80	+ .05
117100	do '33	103.65	103.40	103.40	— .25
112450	do '34	100.25	100.00	100.05	+ .05
24350	do '37	105.70	105.50	105.60	+ .20
65400	Mont Tram db	79½	78	78	—1
93300	Quebec Ry	75½	72¾	75½	+3
22500	Wayagamack.	80⅜	79½	80⅜	+1¼

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net chg.
85	Amal Oil	98⅜	98	98⅛	+2
10	Cal Pkg Corp.	85	84⅝	85	+2⅜
75	E Bay W B pfd	75½	75¼	75½	+3½
2230	Fed Tel Co	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
325	Gen Pet com	116½	116	116	+6
10	Gt West P pfd	97	97	97	— ⅝
5	Haw C & S	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
20	Mkt St Ry com	6½	6	6½	
1800	N Amer Oil	122½	122½	122½	
4200	N W Elec com	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
90	P G & E 1st pfd	90½	90½	90½	+2½
5	Pac Light com.	190	187½	190	+2½
105	Spr Val Wtr.	73	72⅜	73	+1
120	S F Sca Ry Co	7½	7	7½	+ ½
120	S O of Cal	115	114⅜	114⅜	
30	Un Oil Assoc.	172½	172½	172½	+4¼
50	Un Sug	25½	25½	25½	— ½
50	Westn Pow pfd	85	84	85	+2½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chg.
3600	Cal Haw Sug 7s.	105	104	104	
3000	E B Wtr 5½s.	100⅛	100⅛	100	—1⅜
2500	Miller & L 7s.	104	104	104	
10000	Nat of Cal 6s	66	66	66	+1¼
1000	P G & E 5s.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	+ ½
3000	do 7s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	
1000	Spr Val Wtr 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
5000	Pac Tel Ref 5s	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
1000	Union Oil 6s.	102	102	102	+1
4000	West Pac 5s.	88¼	87⅜	88¼	+1⅞

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chg
500	Sil King C.	2.35	2.32½	2.32½	
3100	Walker	4.40	3.95	4.37½	+.45
510	Cardiff	.65	.60	.65	—.05
2800	Tintic Stan.	2.10	1.95	2.10	+.15
100	Jib	.70	.65	.65	+.16
150	Park Utah.	5.60	5.60	5.60	+.10
25	Utah Ida S.	3.25	3.25	3.25	+.12½
10	Baldwin Ra.	7.50	7.50	7.50	

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SIX-METER SERIES WON FROM BRITAIN

U. S. Skippers Lose in Points Last Day, but Final Tally Gives Lead 111-104

BRITISH-AMERICAN CUP RACE WINNERS

Year—	Winner—	Pts.
1921	Great Britain	117
1922	United States	111

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Great Britain's team of four six-meter yachts came through in today's races with a margin of eight points over the American entries, but by reason of lost ground in the preceding contests of the week, was defeated for the international trophy, 111 to 104 points by the final tally. The Coila III, British, owned by F. J. Stephen, placed first this afternoon, and the invading fleet also was credited with wins in second, fourth and seventh places. The daily scores, aside from today's, by which the final reckoning was made, were registered as follows in the six races: First day, America 26, Britain 10; second day, America 16, Britain 20; third day, America 22, Britain 14; fourth, United States 16, England 19; fifth, United States 17, England 19.

Thus the foreign yatchtsmen won the day's competition on four out of the six sailing days, but fell down so much on the other two occasions, in which the Americans won 24 more points than they did, that the final result turned out as has been told. To have her boats finish in the first four places was the only way in which England could have gained victory, with the standing as it was at the start of today's go, and her skippers made a gallant fight to do the trick, over the triangular course of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Oyster Bay, L. I.

This afternoon's race was by far the best-sailed and most interesting of the entire series, a steady northerly breeze which kicked up the whitecaps, giving the boats fast heels, and testing their real sailing abilities as well as their skippers' skill. Twelve knots an hour was the wind velocity at the start, but after the race was well off, the figure was heightened considerably and the yachts were plowing along, rails-under through the lashing waters of the Sound.

Into the wind, the British Coila could not be touched by anything but her teammate Caryl, the best American rival, Grebe, R. DeB. Boardman, never proving a serious contender in this first dash of two miles to windward. Caryl had the weather position at the line, which gave her a decided advantage. The lead of the Coila at the first mark was 30 seconds over her teammate, Caryl, and Grebe was but 10 seconds astern; seven seconds back was the American Lea, the last to round being L'Esprit, American.

The first and fourth legs were straight into the wind, as has been indicated, the second a run west by southwest, and the third on the opposite jibe. The rules called for a double circuit of the six-mile triangular course.

Coila and Caryl held their advantage throughout the race, and Grebe, though falling back a bit, yet finished close to the second boat—but two and a fraction seconds back. The Britisher, Lea, had been but four seconds behind Grebe at the second mark, but lost ground later in the race. Finally, as the race became more and more of a struggle, it was Reg, N. C. Neil, who furnished competition for third place—it being a fight for inches between the two boats all of the second half of the contest.

A large gathering of boats lined the course at the start of the race, and the crossing of the line offered a brilliant scene. Over 20 boats composed the flotilla which followed the contenders for the international trophy around the triangle in Long Island Sound.

The week's standing, by points won, of the participating boats, individually, is: Lea (U. S.), 35; Coila (B.), 34; Grebe (U. S.), 30; Reg (B.), 26; L'Esprit (U. S.), 25; Jean (B.), 24; Clytie (U. S.), 21; Caryl B.), 19. Today's summary:

Yacht	Owner	Country	Elapsed time H. M. S.
Coila III,	F. J. Stephen,	B.	1 47 39
Caryl,	W. F. Robertson,	B.	1 48 33
Grebe,	R. De B. Boardman,	A.	1 50 56
Reg,	N. C. Neil,	B.	1 51 09
Lea,	J. F. Bermingham,	A.	1 51 34
Clytie,	H. B. Plant,	A.	1 52 13
Jean,	Sir John Ward,	B.	1 53 13
L'Esprit,	W. H. Childs,	A.	1 54 08

COACH FISHER MAY CUT SQUAD TODAY

The Harvard University football squad probably will be cut from 126 to about 50 this afternoon by Head Coach R. T. Fisher. Those chosen, with the addition of the two regulars, who have thus far failed to report—George Owen '23 and W. H. Churchill '23, will start the real preparation for the 1922 season this afternoon.

Among the likely candidates to be retained on the varsity squad for the first time are: J. W. Hammond '25, T. D. Blake '25, Roger Dorherty '25, J. S. Greene '23, John Fulbright '24, and J. T. Pratt Jr. '25, backs; G. D. Braden '25, J. H. Dempsey '23, K. B. Lucas '23, P. E. Wilson '23, Raoul Pantaleoni '24, F. A. O. Schwarz '24, ends; P. H. Theopold '25, C. L. Short '23, M. W. Self '23, L. W. Post '23, H. T. Dunker '25, F. B. Brennan '24, E. H. Codman '25, E. F. McGillen, E. S. and E. W. Hamilton '23 linemen.

Coach Fisher may start dummy scrimmage and also give out signals this week.

J. S. FRINK WINS TITLE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 16—J. S. Frink of Worthington, Miss., won the grand American handicap trapshooting tournament today, breaking 25 straight targets in the shoot-off after he and three others had tied for first place by breaking 96 out of 100 targets each. A heavy wind made accuracy extremely difficult.

Argentine Winner Over Shelbourne

Takes Preliminary-Round Pony Polo Match, 13 to 8

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18 (Special)—In the third game of the preliminary round for the Philadelphia and Bryn Mawr Country Club cups the Argentine players defeated Shelbourne by 13 goals to 8.

The Argentine representatives, notwithstanding they were without the services of David Miles, confirmed today the opinion that polo enthusiasts have of them. During four periods the visiting team were almost entirely in Shelbourne territory. The last half of the game was fairly even the American team scoring six goals to the Argentine five. In the beginning of the game it looked to be a walkover for the South Americans, though Raymond Belmont started the scoring for Shelbourne, but Capt. L. L. Lacey then scored twice in quick succession and his team kept up a continual attack on their opponents' goal.

As an indication of how outclassed the L. E. Stoddard team was for the first half a reading of the scoreboard was sufficient. This showed the Argentines at the end of the first period to be in the lead by 3 to 1 in the second chukker 6 to 1, a lead which they increased by another goal in the third without a return and at half time the score was Argentine 8, Shelbourne 2.

In the second period Lacey scored three goals. This player on his brilliant showing impressed judges of polo as being the greatest player ever seen. Undoubtedly his hitting judgment and riding cannot be faulted. Luis Nelson who substituted for David Miles was not lacking and the latter's brother John, who took his place at No. 3, played that position almost as brilliantly as David and that means as well as any player that can be seen on any polo field today.

In the third and fourth periods the Shelbourne team was kept near its own goal posts, the Nelsons and Miles continually bombarding the enemy goal posts, J. D. Nelson eventually scoring. For a short time the Shelbourne team looked dangerous. Belmont, in one of his many fine attempts after his team had been forced to make a safety, scored after a very spectacular run during which Nelson and Lacey gave him considerable interference. From the throw in this same player was very unfortunate not to score after carrying the ball from half way. This was just before halftime, when the game finished with the score Argentine 8, Shelbourne 2.

When the game was resumed Miles and J. D. Nelson scored in quick time and Belmont later stopped a ball from Lacey's knock in and scored. This player scored six of the loser's eight goals. Lacey, in the fifth, made a clever goal and Belmont, gaining possession of the ball at midway, hit the ball through the posts and later enabled J. W. Webb to score from a long pass to the Argentine goal.

In the sixth a foul was given against an Argentine player and Belmont after the penalty hit had been blocked hit a goal from an almost impossible angle. Soon after, however, this player was penalized for a cross, but Lacey's 40-yard hit did not materialize. Shelbourne then kept up an offensive. Belmont and Webb's team work adding another tally, the latter scoring.

Within half a minute of the beginning of the seventh Luis Nelson scored and Belmont almost immediately afterward added another tally to Shelbourne. An attack by Stoddard's team was stopped by Lacey, who carried the ball to half way to drive it to the enemy's posts for Miles to put through. At this point some of the very best playing was seen, each side taking the offensive alternately. Lacey made a most spectacular save during one of these runs. An opponent drove the ball at least eight feet over his head, but Lacey stopped it with his stick head, returning the play to enemy territory where it finished at end of chukker.

The game finished with a chukker that was not productive of goals but very full of fine hitting and riding.

ARGENTINE	SHELBOURNE
No. 1—L. Nelson	L. E. Stoddard
No. 2—J. D. Nelson	R. Belmont
No. 3—John Miles	J. W. Webb
Back—L. L. Lacey	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Argentine 13, Shelbourne 8. Goals—Lacey 7, L. Nelson 3, J. D. Nelson 2, Miles for Argentine; Belmont 6, Webb 2 for Shelbourne. Referee—Capt. H. H. Holmes. Umpires—Maj. V. W. Lockett and Maj. F. B. Hurndall. Scorer and timer—W. H. Rocap. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	110	62	.640
Vernon	109	63	.634
Los Angeles	99	73	.576
Salt Lake City	83	90	.480
Oakland	77	96	.445
Seattle	74	95	.438
Portland	67	103	.394
Sacramento	67	104	.392

RESULTS SATURDAY

Vernon 6, Sacramento 3.
Portland 3, San Francisco 1.
Salt Lake City 1, Oakland 0.
Los Angeles 5, Seattle 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Los Angeles 5, Seattle 0.
Seattle 4, Los Angeles 1.
Vernon 8, Sacramento 2.
Vernon 9, Sacramento 1.
Salt Lake City 8, Oakland 4.
Oakland 2, Salt Lake City 1.
San Francisco 5, Portland 4.
San Francisco 6, Portland 2.

SPRINGTIME WINS RACE

By Special Cable

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—Springtime, the 21-foot Seawanhaka sloop, piloted by Augustus Nylund, won the fall regatta race of the Chicago Yacht Club over the triangular course Saturday off Belmont Harbor. Siren, the Q Class sloop, sailed by George Spies, won the universal class race. Corrected time for Springtime was 1h. 28m. 34s., while Siren's was 1h. 30m. 40s. A fresh wind out of the northwest kicked up a heavy sea. Twenty-one craft started in the races. Sis did not finish.

TILDEN REMOVES TENNIS TROPHY

Philadelphia Star Wins United States Singles Championship Third Successive Time

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (Special)—In a tennis match which will go down in history as one of the greatest ever played W. T. Tilden 2d., Philadelphia, successfully defended his singles lawn tennis championship of the United States on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club today by defeating W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, national champion in 1915 and 1919, three sets to two, 4—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

With the successful defense of the title went permanent possession of the handsome three-year challenge bowl, and Tilden has now joined the five other tennis stars who had previously won permanent possession of one of these valued trophies.

While the International Tennis Federation has given the title of world champion to the winner of the Wimbledon tournament, there is no question but what Tilden is entitled to that title this year. In 1920 and 1921 Tilden won the title at Wimbledon, but he did not defend this year and G. L. Patterson, captain of the Australian Davis Cup team, won the event. Since then Tilden has met Patterson twice and has won each time, so that the American champion really is entitled to the championship of the world.

When Tilden and Johnston took the court today and it was the third time this year that they had faced each other. The two other matches were played on hard courts and Johnston won both. In the match today there was plenty of action at all times. Both players showed some fine stroking. Johnston was at his best during the first three sets, while Tilden, as usual, showed his best work in the final set. Tilden was the more accurate of the two, as he had 55 earned points to 35 for Johnston. In errors they were nearly equal with 93 for Tilden and 94 for Johnston. The match by points:

FIRST SET

Tilden	5	0	4	4	2	2	4	0	4	2—37—4
Johnston	7	4	0	1	4	4	1	4	0	4—29—6

	P.	S.A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Tilden	10	0	10	9	2
Johnston	7	1	6	10	1

SECOND SET

Tilden	4	4	2	0	7	2	1	2	1	1—23—3
Johnston	0	1	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—30—6

	P.	S.A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Tilden	6	1	8	12	3
Johnston	7	0	8	7	1

THIRD SET

Tilden	4	5	1	4	4	1	4	6	2	9—6
Johnston	1	2	4	0	2	4	1	4	1	9—2

	P.	S.A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Tilden	9	3	7	6	1
Johnston	5	0	6	9	2

FOURTH SET

Tilden	1	2	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—34—6
Johnston	4	4	8	3	1	2	0	2	1	2—25—3

	P.	S.A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Tilden	10	0	12	5	1
Johnston	7	0	15	9	0

FIFTH SET

Tilden	7	0	4	4	2	5	4	2	4	4—36—6
Johnston	5	4	0	2	1	4	7	2	4	1—30—4

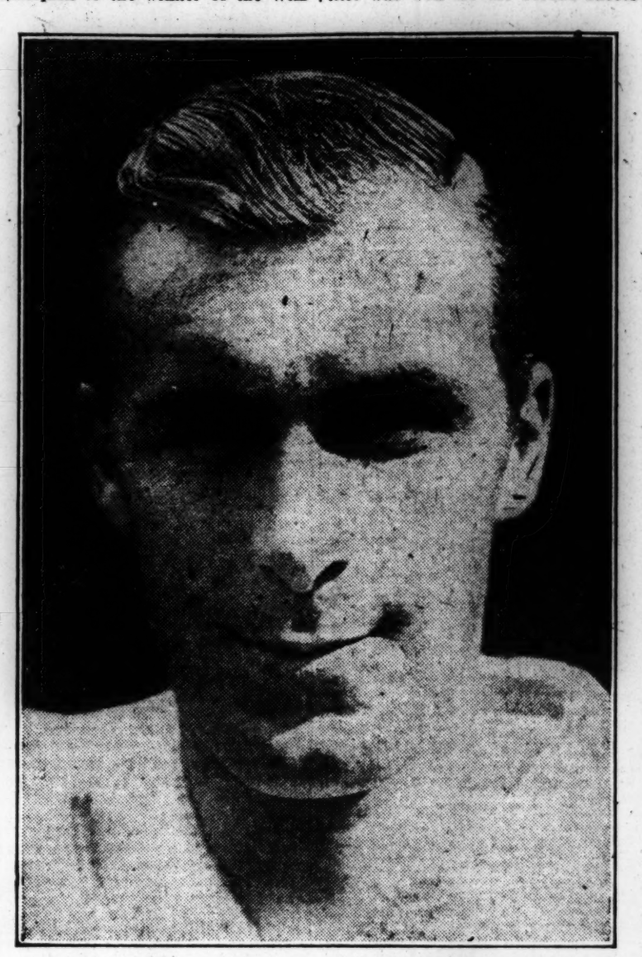
	P.	S.A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Tilden	14	2	12	10	0
Johnston	8	0	15	5	0

The veterans' singles championship title was won for the second successive time by Dr. P. B. Hawk of Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0, when he defeated C. N. Beard, also of Philadelphia, in the final round.

Following the Tilden-Johnston contest there was an exhibition match with Miss Helen Wills and Vincent Richards on one side of the net and Miss M. K. Browne and Manuel Alonso on the other. Miss Wills and her partner won the first set, 7—5, and the second went to Miss Browne and the Spanish champion, 6—4. The summary:

UNITED STATES TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, 4—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

UNITED STATES VETERANS TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
First Round
Dr. P. B. Hawk, Philadelphia, defeated C. N. Brand, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.



W. T. Tilden 2d, United States Tennis Champion

BRITISH LOSE TO FARRELL-BARNES

MAMARONECK, N. J., Sept. 17 (Special)—A defeat at the thirty-third green, 5 and 3, was administered to the touring British professional golf pair, Abe Mitchell and George Duncan, at Quaker Ridge Golf Club here, today. The American team to effect the win was made up of J. J. Farrell, home professional, and J. M. Barnes of Pelham. To the former's record-breaking performance the victory was largely due, as the 1922 Shawnee open winner and runner-up in the Metropolitan open at Lido last week beat par by four strokes on his forenoon circuit, registering a 66, and with 74 in the afternoon made the almost unthinkable score of 140 for 36 holes over a stiff course.

In spite of the 66 by Farrell alone in the morning, the Britons were but 1 down, having teamed so nicely that their best ball figured out at 65. Barnes was of good use to his partner in the afternoon play. No less than nine 2's were made in the contest. The individual cards with par:

MORNING ROUND

Out—									
Par	5	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	3—35
Farrell	5	2	4	4	3	4	4	3	3—32
Barnes	6	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	5—38
Duncan	5	2	4	5	3	5	4	5	2—35
Mitchell	4	2	5	3	4	5	4	5	4—36
In—									
Par	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5—35—70
Farrell	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4—34—66
Barnes	4	4	4	4	6	5	4	5	5—41—79
Duncan	2	4	3	5	5	6	4	4	4—37—72
Mitchell	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	5—37—73

AFTERNOON ROUND

Out—									
Farrell	4	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	3—37
Barnes	6	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	2—38
Duncan	5	3	6	5	3	4	4	5	3—39
Mitchell	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	3—38
In—									
Farrell	4	4	2	4	5	5	4	4	5—37—74
Barnes	2	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—34—72
Duncan	2	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	4—39—78
Mitchell	4	4	3	5	5	5	3	4	4—38—76

Petander Shatters a Javelin Record

New York, Sept. 16

THE fall handicap track and field games of the Scandinavian Athletic League, held this afternoon at Ulmer Park, under the auspices of the Swedish-American A. C., resulted in a new league record for the javelin throw, when Sven Petander of the home club threw the reed 185 feet 6¼ inches. The former mark, 161 feet 8 inches, was made in 1916 by E. Karimo of the Kalvia A. C.

Petander was the individual star of the games, for he also won the running high jump and finished second in the 12-pound shotput, but the record-breaker was closely pressed for top honors by Hjalmar Stamberg, a clubmate, who won the 75-yard hurdles and running broad jump and finished second in the javelin throw.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	97	55	.638
Minneapolis	84	68	.553
Kansas City	82	72	.532
Indianapolis	81	72	.529
Milwaukee	78	77	.503
Louisville	74	81	.477
Toledo	60	94	.390
Columbus	58	95	.379

RESULTS SATURDAY

Milwaukee 5, Louisville 4.
Minneapolis 2, Toledo 1.
St. Paul 8, Columbus 1.
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Kansas City 6, Indianapolis 3.
Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 5, Toledo 3.
Toledo 3, Minneapolis 1.
Louisville 3, Milwaukee 2.
Milwaukee 8, Louisville 0.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 2.
St. Paul 1, Columbus 0.

ST. LOUISANS HOLD OWN WITH LEADERS

Series With New York Stands at One Game Apiece, Final to Be Played Today

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Boston at Chicago; New York at St. Louis; Washington at Detroit; Philadelphia at Cleveland.

Tuesday—Boston at Cleveland; New York at Detroit; Washington at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Chicago.

Wednesday—Boston at Cleveland; New York at Detroit; Washington at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Chicago.

Thursday—Boston at Cleveland; New York at Detroit; Washington at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Chicago.

Friday—Boston at Detroit; New York at Cleveland; Philadelphia at St. Louis; Washington at Chicago.

Saturday—Boston at Detroit; New York at Cleveland; Philadelphia at St. Louis; Washington at Chicago.

Honors are even at St. Louis, where the Browns and New York Highlanders are at grips for the American League leadership. Miller J. Huggins' clan won the first game by a score of 2 to 1, when the veteran Shawkey outpitched Shocker. St. Louis came back hard at the expense of Waite Hoyt and S. P. Jones, winning yesterday's game decisively. The third clash of the series, the concluding one of the year between the two clubs, will be played this afternoon.

That the Browns are able to make a creditable showing at all against the league champions is due in no small measure to the return of George H. Sisler to the lineup. This great star, without whom St. Louis seems little better than a second-rate aggregation, celebrated his re-entry Saturday by doubling off Shawkey, thus bringing his consecutive hitting games up to 40, the modern mark established by T. R. Cobb. Sisler's single in the last half of the sixth inning yesterday helped along a rally and set up a new record for present-day batters to shoot at. Kenneth Williams, Edward Foster and Herbert Pruett did their full share, while G. H. Ruth put the Yankees temporarily in the lead by making a home run in the first part of the sixth.

Some one recently advanced the opinion that if Detroit had got away to a better start in April, that club would now be right up there battling with the topmost duo. As a matter of fact the Tigers showed a record of four games won and 11 lost for the first half month of the season, six of their defeats coming before a single victory had been registered. From then on Cobb's team began to win, and at the first of June showed above the .500 mark. But even then discounting those straight reverses at the season's start, and supposing that Detroit had won instead of lost its first six games, the Tigers would still be about as far from the American League vanguard as Pittsburgh at present is from the Giants.

Of more concern to Detroit followers just now is the tightening of the struggle for third place. Cleveland, which is fighting Chicago for a berth in the first division, is within four games of the coveted third position money, and the slightest let-up on the part of Cobb's athletes may result in a three-cornered tie. This is somewhat disconcerting to the Tiger manager, who wishes earnestly to try out some new material, but at the same time has to try to keep his team as high as possible in the race.

CONDITIONS FOR BILLIARD PLAY

Tournament to Be Limited to Six Players—Entries Close Oct. 15

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Conditions for the world championship billiard tournament, in which W. F. Hoppe will try to regain the 18.2 balkline title he lost to Jacob Schaefer, to be held Nov. 13 to 21 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, were announced today by the donor of the trophy.

The tournament will be limited to six players and the games to 500 points each, the winner to be awarded an emblem symbolic of the world's championship, which, however, will be subject to almost immediate challenge to determine definitely the best billiard player in the world.

The two players finishing second and third will be required to play a match game of 1500 points—500 points each night—within 60 days after the termination of the first tournament, the winner of this match to play the winner of the first tournament 1500 points—500 points each night—within 30 days.

If the winner of the first tournament defeats the winner of the second the trophy will become his permanent trophy, but if he loses he has the right to immediately challenge for a second match, the winner to be definitely established as the champion. Entries will close Oct. 15.

STAR CLASS YACHTS IN FIRST OF SERIES

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Six yachts of the Star class, representing as many sections of the country, will compete today in the first of a series of national championship races in Long Island Sound.

The craft entered included Taurus of the western division of the Long Island Sound Star fleet, Brownie of the Narragansett Bay fleet, Three Stars of the California Yacht Club, Fejo of the Cleveland Yacht Club, South Wind of the South Norwalk (Conn.) Yacht Club, Tara of the east division of the Long Island Sound Star fleet.

SWITZERLAND WINS SHOOT

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 17—Switzerland today won the international pistol shooting competition, held under the auspices of the international shooting union, which ended today. The Swiss score was 2556. The Italians had a score of 2468; and the Americans 2461, Hanni of Switzerland won the world's championship with a score of 514. Isnardi of Italy was second.

Canadian Women's Closed Golf Next

New Title Play on Today—Mrs. Gavin Wins Open

TORONTO, Sept. 18 (Special)—The Canadian women's closed golf championship, the first of a new series of annual tournaments, opens on the course of the Lambton Golf Club here this morning. There have been 142 entries received for the event, and the qualifying rounds will start early in the morning. The 32 low gross scores will qualify for the championship flight at match play, and there will also be several consolation divisions. Practically all of the golfers who competed in the open championship, which concluded Saturday, with the exception of those from outside of the Dominion, have entered and in addition many others who were barred from the open tournament by the handicap limit. Of the entries for the closed championship slightly over half represent the 17 clubs about Toronto, but the remainder are from clubs ranging from Halifax, N. S., to Winnipeg, Man., with large contingents from Montreal, Ottawa, and London, Ont.

Miss A. W. Stirling of New York made her second unsuccessful attempt last week to repeat her feat of 1920, when she won the Canadian open golf championship, being defeated, 2 and 1, in the final Saturday afternoon by Mrs. W. A. Gavin, former New Yorker, now residing in England. Last year Miss Stirling was eliminated by Miss Cecil Leitch of England, who ultimately won the title, but this year she progressed to the final and although two of her matches in the preceding rounds went the full 18 holes she was expected to prove too strong for Mrs. Gavin.

The match was witnessed by the largest gallery that ever attended a golf match in this city, and while both players had done lower scoring in the earlier rounds, the contest was well up the standard of usual championship finals. Mrs. Gavin was the steadier of the two and to this she owes her victory. She obtained better direction off the tees and through the fairway than did Miss Stirling, but the latter made up for her deficiency by some remarkable recoveries and strokes up to the green. Undoubtedly Mrs. Gavin had better breaks than her opponent, but in the face of this Miss Stirling fought courageously and at a point in the second nine holes it appeared as if she would emerge the victor.

When Mrs. Gavin won the thirteenth hole it put her 4 up and 5 to go, but at this point Miss Stirling struck her real form and by winning three holes straight made the count at the start of the seventeenth, 1 up and 2. On Friday, in the semi-final against Miss Sidney Pepler, Miss Stirling had been 4 down and yet won out, and her comeback yesterday was very similar to that of the preceding day and Miss Stirling's chances of becoming champion for the second time looked good. On the seventeenth Mrs. Gavin was in the bunker with her drive, while Miss Stirling was just short of the green. Both were well on the green in 2 and Mrs. Gavin's first putt over ran the hole but 18 inches. Miss Stirling's first struck Mrs. Gavin's ball and she missed her second putt which enabled Mrs. Gavin to win the hole and match.

Both players were out in 43, four over womens' par, Miss Stirling's score including birdies on the second and eighth, and three par holes, while Mrs. Gavin made par on five counts. Coming in, Mrs. Gavin played three par holes and Miss Stirling two. During the match Miss Stirling was trapped five times and in the rough on four occasions while Mrs. Gavin found traps with three shots and was off the course four times.

Twice in each half of the circuit Miss Stirling took three putts, while Mrs. Gavin was down in less than three on all but three greens. On the other hand on four holes Miss Stirling's approaches were so dead on the pin that she holed out with one putt. While Mrs. Gavin only once was under the customary two putts. All the one-putt holes occurred in the first half before the players began to feel the pressure of the match. The cards for the two finalists:

Mrs. Gavin, out	5	6	5	3	6	5	3	5	5	—43
Miss Stirling, out	6	4	6	4	5	6	3	4	5	—43
Mrs. Gavin, in	5	5	4	7	7	6	7	4	x	
Miss Stirling, in	5	7	5	8	3	5	6	5	x	

Following the final, the trophies and prizes were presented. Mrs. Gavin received the R. C. G. A. gold medal, a replica of the Duchess of Connaught Golf Cup and the cup itself was given over to the keeping of her home club for a year. This will be the first time that the cup has left Canada, as the original deed of gift stipulated that if the title was won by a competitor from another country the cup was to remain in Canada. Since last year the Duke of Connaught has consented to a change in the deed and now the trophy is permitted to be taken out of the Dominion. Miss Stirling was presented with the C. W. G. A. trophy and the R. C. G. A. silver medal.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, defeated Miss A. W. Stirling, United States, 2 and 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tulsa	101	58	.635
St. Joseph	91	67	.576
Wichita	87	71	.551
Omaha	85	74	.535
Sioux City	79	77	.507
Oklahoma City	71	87	.449
Des Moines	59	98	.376
Denver	59	101	.369

RESULTS SATURDAY

Omaha 6, Sioux City 0.
Denver 4, Des Moines 3.
Tulsa 9, Oklahoma City 4.
Wichita 6, St. Joseph 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Omaha 6, Sioux City 1.
Wichita 16, St. Joseph 3.
St. Joseph 3, Wichita 2.
Tulsa 9, Omaha City 3.
Denver 5, Des Moines 4.
Des Moines 14, Denver 10.

GIANTS' PENNANT IS PRACTICALLY SAFE

Club Is Going None Too Well, but Same Can Be Said of the Western Aspirants

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—St. Louis at Boston; Cincinnati at New York; Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (two games); Chicago at Brooklyn.

Tuesday—St. Louis at Boston; Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Wednesday — Cincinnati at Boston; Pittsburgh at New York; St. Louis at Brooklyn; Chicago at Philadelphia.

Thursday—Cincinnati at Boston; Pittsburgh at New York; St. Louis at Brooklyn; Chicago at Philadelphia.

Friday—Cincinnati at Boston; Pittsburgh at New York; St. Louis at Brooklyn; Chicago at Philadelphia.

Saturday—Chicago at Boston; St. Louis at New York; Pittsburgh at Brooklyn; Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

The National League pennant race may be regarded as reasonably settled, inasmuch as the New York club, while showing no remarkable "edge" over the other contenders, is nevertheless playing fully as good ball. At this stage of the campaign, with the Giants five and a half games to the fore, that is all that is required. Had Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago, or even Cincinnati, shown a disposition to win unceasingly while the Giants split most of their series, the west would have a good chance to overtake the nine led by J. J. McGraw. But as it is the New Yorkers, playing in almost mediocre style and all that are farther away in front than ever, for the simple reason that the runner-up—in its aspiration to climb to a seat beside the great—receives "no cooperation" from its neighbors a little farther down.

The situation in concrete terms is something like this: Cincinnati is engaged in giving New York the stiffest kind of opposition, and is sure of at least breaking even on the series at the Polo Grounds. But in the meantime Pittsburgh, which seeks to profit by the New Yorkers' difficulties, is itself meeting no sinecure in the persons of the Phillies. However the race materializes it must be conceded that the best team will have won.

As in the American league, third place is the object of attainment of clubs which up to a short time ago entertained pennant hopes. More teams are playing better than .500 ball in the National than can properly squeeze into the first division, so it appears that the middle of the standing will be more or less chaotic until the very last days of the season. The Reds have the pitchers, the Cardinals the batters, the Cubs a combination of both with an admixture of speed. One is at liberty to take his choice.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Sept. 16—Following are the results of British soccer football games played today:

English League (First Division)—Arsenal 2, Cardiff City 1; West Bromwich Albion 3, Aston Villa 0; Birmingham 3, Manchester City 1; Blackburn Rovers 1, Everton 1; Sunderland 5, Bolton Wanderers 1; Burnley 0, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Middlesbro 2, Chelsea 1; Huddersfield Town 1, Stoke 0; Liverpool 5, Preston North End 2; Sheffield United 2, Newcastle United 0; Nottingham F. 1, Oldham A. 0.

Second Division—Bradford C. 0, Blackpool 2; Bury 1, South Shields 0; Derby C. 1, The Wednesday 1; Fulham 2, Crystal Palace 1; Hull C. 0, Notts County 2; Leicester C. 2, Clapton O. 0; Manchester U. 1, Wolverhampton W. 0; Port Vale 0, Coventry C. 1; Rotherham C. 3, Westham U. 2; Southampton 2, Barnsley 2; Stockport C. 2, Leeds U. 1.

Scottish League—Albion Rovers 1, Falkirk 2; Alloa 1, Motherwell 4; Ayr United 1, Hearts 1; Dundee 1, Partick Thistles 0; Hamilton Academicals 3, Kilmarnock 3; Hibernians 0, St. Mirren 3; Morton 2, Aberdeen 1; Raith Rovers 3, Airdrieonians 0.

GLASGOW, Sept. 16—Clydes defeated Queens Park by 2 to 0 in the semi-finals of the Glasgow Cup today, and Third Lanark and Rangers drew, 2 to 2, in the competition.

Rugby League—Barrow 3, Widnes 9; Batley 13, Hull 3; Broughton 22, St. Helens Recreation 5; Featherstone 17, Salford 3; Hull-Kingston 19, Hunslet 11; Keighley 5, Dewsbury 0; Leeds 14, Wakefield 3; Leigh 9, Halifax 3; Oldham 13, Huddersfield 10; St. Helens 21, Wigan Highfield 5; Swinton 11, Warrington 0; Wigan 16, Rochdale 7; York 19, Bradford 0.

Southern Section—Brentford 1, Norwich C. 4; Brighton and H. A. 0, Luton T. 3; Bristol R. 1, Reading 1; Charlton A. 0, Exeter C. 0; Gillingham 0, Queens Park R. 1; Merthyr T. 0, Plymouth A. 1; Newport C. 0, Bristol C. 1; Portsmouth 1, Aberdare A. 0; Southard U. 0, Swansea T. 1; Swindon T. 0, Millwall 0; Watford 0, Northampton 0.

Northern Section—Accrington S. 4, Tranmere R. 1; Ashington 3, Darlington 1; Chesterfield 6, Walsall 3; Crewe Alexandra 0, Wigan B. 1; Grimsby T 1, Durham C 0; Halifax T. 3, Bradford 0; Rochdale 1, Lincoln C. 1; Southport 1, Hartlespool U. 1; Staly Bridge C. 2, Nelson 0; Wrexham 0, Barrow 0.

Rugby—Cardiff 8, Pentypool 3; Plymouth A. 9, Paignton 3; Gloucester 17, Bath 5; Leicester 6, Neath 3; Coventry 3, Bridgewater 7; Cheltenham 4, Bristol 0; Swansea 6, Glynneath 0; Northampton 11, Birmingham 3; Crosskeys 23, Penarth 3; Llanelly 9, Maesteg 6; Manchester 3, Broughton Park 14; Catford Bridge 0, Guys Hospital 13; Pontypridd 6, Aberavon 11.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	87	56	.608
St. Louis	87	57	.604
Detroit	76	69	.524
Chicago	73	73	.500
Cleveland	71	72	.497
Washington	63	77	.450
Philadelphia	58	83	.411
Boston	57	85	.401

RESULTS SATURDAY

Chicago 9, Boston 2.
New York 2, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 9, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 5, New York 1.
Washington 6, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 2.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WESTERN GOLF IS WON BY MRS. GAUT

Memphis Player Defeats Mrs. Sohl in Final, 2 and 1—Pair All Even at the Turn

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16 (Special)—A new head took on the championship crown of the Women's Western Golf Association, when in the tourney held last week at Glen Echo Country Club, Mrs. Dave Gaut of Memphis, Tenn., emerged as victor of the week's title play. The honor came to the southerner when she defeated Mrs. Curtis Sohl of Columbus, O., in the final, Saturday, 2 and 1.

The victory of Mrs. Gaut was hard-earned. For years she had tried to annex notable laurels, but not until Saturday was her ambition realized. Day by day she advanced; qualifying with 92, third from the top, she defeated Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston, Ill., in the first round, 7 and 5; Mrs. J. W. Douglass, Chicago, runner-up last year, went down in the second round, 4 and 3; Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago, 1921 champion, was the next to the toppled, 4 and 3; then Miss Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, Wis., was defeated in the semi-finals, 6 and 5.

In her match with Mrs. Sohl, Mrs. Gaut went out in 43 while Mrs. Sohl required 45. This card included two birdies by women's par, for the Memphis star. She registered two more on the homeward trip, both of which figured prominently in her victory. Mrs. Sohl was a worthy opponent, and at the finish of the first nine was even with the ultimate winner.

The loser also counted two birdies in this round, but could not duplicate coming in.

Both players showed their best strength on the greens. An opening by either in driving or approaching was necessary to prevent halving. Just such advantage is what Mrs. Gaut took, for when the opportunity arose, she seized it.

Mrs. Gaut won the first and second, taking the former hole with a birdie 3 when she sank a 30-foot putt, while No. 2 was won while she went down in 5 to Mrs. Sohl's 7. Mrs. Sohl won No. 3, when Mrs. Gaut could not recover from the trap into which she drove. The fourth was halved, but Mrs. Sohl won No. 5 to square the match. Mrs. Gaut hit the bunkers in the middle of the fairway here, getting a bad lie; she required three to get on the green and three puts to hole out, Mrs. Sohl playing perfectly for a par 5.

Mrs. Gaut went into the lead by taking the sixth with a par 3, but a birdie 4 by Mrs. Sohl on the next evened matters again. Mrs. Sohl went into the lead for the only time during the match when her birdie 5 on the long No. 8 hole won for her. Mrs. Gaut evened the match at the turn by registering a birdie 3.

The Memphis star continued her fine work by making a birdie 4 on the tenth to give her the lead again. This was the fourth successive birdie made. A par 5 on No. 11 gave Mrs. Gaut a 2-up lead on her Columbus rival. The pair halved the twelfth and thirteenth, while Mrs. Sohl won No. 14. Mrs. Gaut exhibited her worst putting of the match on this hole, taking three shots on the green.

The lead went back to 2-up for Mrs. Gaut when she made No. 15 in par 5, while Mrs. Sohl took a 7. Mrs. Sohl was not yet counted out, however. Fighting with her back to wall she came back and took the sixteenth; she was on the green in one, while Mrs. Gaut was short on her drive. The latter approached and sank a 4, while Mrs. Sohl took two putts and went down in 3.

Mrs. Sohl had a chance to even the match on the seventeenth, but had to concede defeat when Mrs. Gaut got a birdie 4 for this long hole. She was on the green in two and sank a four, while Mrs. Sohl sliced into the lake on her drive, and overran the green on her recovery. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
Final Round

Mrs. David Gaut, Memphis, defeated Mrs. Curtis Sohl, Columbus, 2 and 1.

MASSACHUSETTS WINS ANNUAL GOLF MATCH

Although the Rhode Island golf team came up to Woodland on Saturday confident of another win in the annual match with Massachusetts, to follow up its initial success of last year, yet only two points of a possible 15 went to the visitors, these being in singles, where J. S. Kenyon defeated the home player, J. B. Chase, and Harry Gartner, Rhode Island, beat R. W. Brown, Massachusetts. J. P. Guilford, 1921 national amateur titlist, played first for the Bay State with customary excellence and won. The singles matches in the afternoon made the final score—counting in the five Scotch foursome wins for Massachusetts in the morning, 13—2 in favor of the home players. The summary of the individual matches:

J. P. Guilford, Massachusetts, defeated F. E. McBride, Rhode Island, 4 and 3.

W. F. McPhail, Massachusetts, defeated R. D. Rooks, Rhode Island, 1 up.

P. F. Schofield, Massachusetts, defeated Daniel Fairchild, Rhode Island, 2 and 1.

R. R. Gorton, Massachusetts, defeated J. A. Gammons, Rhode Island, 2 and 1.

C. T. Skehens, Massachusetts, defeated W. M. P. MacDonald, Rhode Island, 2 up.

B. W. Estabrook, Massachusetts, defeated Jesse Linton, Rhode Island, 5 and 4.

Harry Gartner, Rhode Island, defeated R. W. Brown, Massachusetts, 2 up, 20 holes.

L. B. Paton, Massachusetts, defeated Dr. R. F. McCoart, 1 up, 20 holes.

J. S. Kenyon, Rhode Island, defeated J. B. Chase, Massachusetts, 2 up.

H. C. Paul, Massachusetts, defeated D. T. Moran, Rhode Island, 3 and 1.

MILTON WINS AUTO RACE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sep. 17—Thomas Milton won the 300-mile automobile race held here today for the purpose of dedicating the new Kansas City Speedway. His time was 2h. 46m. 52.96s. Harry Hartz finished second in 2h. 47m. 10.28s. Frank Elliott was third in 2h. 49m. 46.60s.

GREENBRIER GOLF PAIRINGS BOOKED

Big Field in Women's National to Start on Sept. 25

After the twists that fortune took in the recent national event at The Country Club, Brookline, few will venture to pick a winner of the United States women's title tourney which starts Sept. 25 at Greenbrier course, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the pairings for the qualifying round of which are now announced. With over 100 stars in the women's golf world, from this country and abroad, it will be, just as in the case of the men's championships, much a matter of how much "on" or "off" their games a number of the leading group—Miss Glenna Collett, Miss A. W. Stirling, Miss Edith Cummings, Miss Marion Hollins, Mrs. Melvin Jones, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, etc.—are at the time; any one of these can win, but someone will be very much "on" and many equally much "off" as history proves is always the unfortunate thing about championships. If Miss Stirling is playing her best, we would pick her without hesitation against the field, even if Miss Cecil Leitch and Miss Joyce Wetherhead were entered, which they are not. But Miss Stirling did not win in Canada!

One thing, the long hitter is going to be favored by the nature of the links, which is over 6200 yards; and another is that several of the best contenders have recently had rather a hard run of it in other championships, while still others, as Miss Collett, have been lying low, wisely.

A number of well-known names in the tourneys of several years ago spring into the lists again this year, among them those of Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd and Mrs. Quentin Feitner. The former has twice held the national title and the latter is a one-time metropolitan New York ace. Never has there been better representation of all sections of the country in a women's national than there is this year, and a record is looked for in competitive keenness. The pairings for the preliminary:

Mrs. W. G. Deemer, Evanston C. C., v. Mrs. H. G. Ccott, Wilmington C. C.

Mrs. E. G. Betz, Philadelphia C. C. v. Mrs. Amos Barron, Mayfield C. C.

Mrs. J. D. Beggs, Merion Cricket Club, v. Mrs. C. G. Alexander, Exmoor C. C.

Mrs. J. D. Lowndes, Atlanta A. C., v. Mrs. J. D. Rose, Allegheny C. C.

Mrs. G. A. Lyon, Brookline, v. Miss Frances R. Stock, Shaker Heights C. C.

Mrs. J. C. Fireman, Belleclaire C. and C. C., v. Mrs. C. B. Hollingswoth, Greensburg C. C.

Mrs. C. F. Fox, Huntington Valley C. C., v. Mrs. F. C. Letts, Onwentsia Club.

Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook C. C., v. Mrs. Melvin Jones, Olympia Field C. C.

Miss Margaret Cameron, Annandale G. C., v. Mrs. R. L. Andrews, Shaker Heights C. C.

Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown C. C., v. Miss Virginia Insull, Exmoor C. C.

Miss M. L. Smith, Hackensack G. C., v. Mrs. F. T. Keating, Agawam Hunt Club.

Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Westmoreland C. C., v. Miss Edith Cummings, Onwentsia Club.

Miss A. W. Stirling, Atlanta A. C., v. Miss Florence Halloran, C. C. Salt Lake City.

Mrs. G. B. Cook, Shaker Heights C. C., v. Mrs. T. J. Hilliard, Allegheny C. C.

Mrs. C. B. McWilliam, Rockaway Hunting Club, v. Mrs. E. H. Fitler, Merion Cricket Club.

Miss Louise Patterson, Plainfield C. C., v. Miss Mary S. Griscom, Merion Cricket Club.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Huntercombe G. C., v. Miss Bessie W. Fenn, Portland C. C.

Miss Elizabeth A. Hardin, Baltusrol G. C., v. Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club.

Mrs. C. Arthur Slater, Columbia C. C., vs. Miss Clarissa Metcalf, Agawam Hunt Club.

Miss Gertrude Taylor, Shaker Heights C. C., vs. Mrs. Myra Helmar Pritchard, Midlothian C. C.

Miss Frances Hadfield, Blue Mound C. C., vs. Mrs. Ira Richards Jr., Piping Rock Club.

Mrs. C. M. Fair, Piping Rock Club, vs. Mrs. T. B. Paine, Atlanta A. C.

Mrs. Thurston Wright, Allegheny C. C., vs. Mrs. Ralph M. Hammer, Lexington G. C.

Mrs. L. N. Hing, Nassau C. C., vs. Mrs. Alexander Printz, Oakwood Club.

Miss Audrey Faust, St. Louis C. C., vs. Mrs. A. W. Jerrems, Exmoor C. C.

Mrs. Heywood Cutting, National Golf Links of America, vs. Countess von Holstein, Huntingdon Valley C. C.

Mrs. A. Felix du Pont, Wilmington C. C., vs. Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock Club.

Miss Marion Siegel, Belleclaire G. and C. C., vs. Mrs. C. P. Martens, Exmoor C. C.

Mrs. Robert C. Greenlease, Hilcrest C. C., vs. Mrs. Charles Dillyea, Fox Hills G. C.

Mrs. N. K. Toerge, Nassau C. C., vs. Mrs. Norman P. Rood, Wilmington, C. C.

Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson C. C., vs. Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston G. C.

Mrs. William Seyfert, Berkshire C. C., vs. Mrs. Curtis Sohl, Scioto C. C.

Miss Florence Loew, Piping Rock Club, vs. Miss Miriam Burns, Milburn G. and C. C.

Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Exmoor C. C., vs. Mrs. B. G. Humphries, Memphis C. C.

Mrs. George McKinloch, Owentsia Club, vs. Mrs. Edith I. Rogers, Shaker Heights C. C.

Miss Effie Irwin Bowes, Baltimore C. C., vs. Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh C. C.

Miss Anite Lihme, Misquamicut G. C., vs. Miss Gloria Chandler, Glen View Club.

Miss Kathleen Gorman, Parkersburg C. C., vs. Mrs. Greta W. Savage, Deal G. C.

Miss Rosamond Sherwood, St. George G. and C. C., vs. Miss Ernestine Pearce, Shokie C. C.

Miss M. T. Allerdice, Stanton Heights G. C., vs. Mrs. Marion C. W. Yates, Westchester G. and C. C.

Mrs. C. P. Liebold, Birmingham C. C., vs. Mrs. George McLaughlin, Onwentsia Club.

Mrs. W. W. Willits, Exmoor C. C. vs. Miss Catharine Quier, Berkshire C. C.

Mrs. Kenneth Wick, Cleveland C. C., vs. Miss Ruth Kimball, Glen View Club.

Mrs. J. E. Baum, Ontwentsia Club, vs. Mrs. G. H. Bright, Berkshire C. C.

Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock Club, vs. Mrs. L. O. Cameron, Chevy-Chase Club.

Mrs. O. W. Johnson, Ontwentsia Club, vs. Mrs. J. R. DeFarges, Columbia C. C.

Miss Katheryn Liebman, Sunningdale C. C., vs. Mrs. A. A. Schlisinger, Milwaukee C. C.

Mrs. F. J. Jeffris, Indian Hill Club, vs. Miss Florence Ellis, Midlothian C. C.

Mrs. H. G. Eckstein Jr., Midlothian C. C., vs. Mrs. L. C. Pournique, Milwaukee C. C.

Mrs. E. S. Rosenbaum, Lake Shore C. C., vs. Mrs. E. A. Quier, Berkshire C. C.

Mrs. Thomas Moore, Bannockburn G. C., vs. Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau C. C.

Mrs. G. B. Wall, C. C. of Virginia, vs. Mrs. Frank Wilhelm, Ontwentsia Club.

Mrs. H. E. Foreman, Lake Shore C. C., vs. Miss Clara Louise Kratuer, Youngstown C. C.

Miss E. W. Allen, Oakley C. C., vs. Miss Dorothy M. Lyon, Cincinnati G. C.

Mrs. G. F. Hennebery, Glen View Club, vs. Miss A. W. Scully, Allegheny C. C.

Miss Eleanor Mellon, Morris County G. C., vs. Miss Glenna Collett, Rhode Island C. C.

Mrs. E. M. Barnhart, Glen View Club, vs. Mrs. H. C. Richard, Baltusrol G. C.

Mrs. T. T. Williams, Atlanta A. C., vs. Mrs. E. S Wortham, Glen View Club.

Miss Edith Leitch, Walton Heath G. C., vs. Miss Dorothy Klotz, Indian Hill Club.

Mrs. D. C. Gaut, Memphis C. C., vs. Mrs. Quentin F. Feltner, South Shore F. C.

Miss Marjory Edwards, Glen View Club, vs. Mrs. C. L. Stacey, Indian Hill Club.

NAVY CANDIDATES START PRACTICE

Outlook for 1922 Football Season Appears to Be Good

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 18—The first practice session of the 1922 football season at the United States Naval Academy started today with the return of the veterans, regulars, substitutes of last year and a few of the second squad men. Many of the candidates have done a great deal of conditioning while on the summer cruise, and, in this, they will have an advantage over most of their college opponents.

To the squad of veterans will be added the pick of the new class, and while no real star has been found among the newcomers, there are a number, both in the backfield and line, who give promise of great usefulness in the years to come. Several, in fact, may get the opportunity to play in some of the smaller games.

The backfield material is abundant, and it now looks as if the holes in the line will be filled in a satisfactory manner. In fact, a tentative eleven now formed has considerable more weight among the forwards than any Navy line in recent years.

The first choice for the backfield at the start of the new season is likely to be Hamilton, Conroy, McKee and Barchet. This is a very fast combination, but not particularly heavy, and it lacks a kicker. However, every member is a real veteran and has shown his ability in many hard contests, including those against the United States Military Academy.

Capt. V. P. Conroy and Barchet, the Navy's most brilliant runner, were first choices during the whole of last season. Hamilton has for two seasons alternated with Cruise as a regular back, and McKee, made the varsity team two years ago, his first in the Academy, but dropped down a peg last season only because Barchet developed such notable brilliancy as a runner.

A second string backfield would be composed of Cullen, O'Regan, Devens and Norris. Cullen has had much experience both before and after entering the academy. He is a fair punter. Devens and O'Regan weigh around 175 pounds each and are quite fast. Norris is believed to have possibilities of developing into a brilliant running back.

Two other complete sets of backs could be picked right now and there are others who will bear watching. Among the candidates for the new class, Shapley, Ward and Sommers have attracted attention. Shapley, weighing 175 pounds is very fast, but Sommers, who is smaller, is even faster. Ward is built along the lines of Barchet.

The regular ends of last year, Parr and Taylor, will start again, while Bolles will be at left tackle and Carney at left guard. Mathews, the heavyweight boxer, will start at center, although there are several other good men. Winkjer, a substitute guard for several years, will probably have the first call at right guard, but he will be closely pressed by Herlihy and Hudgins, both heavier men.

Difficulty is being met in filling the place of Clyde King at right tackle. Shewell and Levensky, each weighing around 190 pounds, will be given opportunities, and coaches also have their eyes on Stolz, substitute end last year. Stolz now weighs nearly 200 pounds, and, as he is very active and apt in football, may furnish the answer to the difficult problem of right tackle.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	55	.607
Pittsburgh	80	61	.567
St. Louis	77	63	.550
Cincinnati	77	65	.542
Chicago	74	66	.520
Brooklyn	69	72	.490
Philadelphia	50	87	.365
Boston	47	90	.343

RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Louis 4, Boston 2.
New York 8, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 8, New York 4.
Pittsburgh 11, Philadelphia 6.
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 6.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 5.
Brooklyn 1, Chicago 0 (10 innings).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Cincinnati 4, New York 3.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	114	50	.695
Rochester	101	60	.627
Buffalo	94	68	.580
Jersey City	80	81	.497
Toronto	74	84	.468
Reading	69	90	.434
Syracuse	60	101	.373
Newark	51	109	.319

RESULTS SATURDAY

Newark 7, Jersey City 2.
Baltimore 4, Reading 1.
Baltimore 14, Reading 7.
Rochester 6, Toronto 2.
Rochester 5, Toronto 2.
Buffalo 8, Syracuse 2.
Buffalo 12, Syracuse 6.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Newark 8, Jersey City 5.
Jersey City 5, Newark 2.
Baltimore 9, Reading 5.
Baltimore 2, Reading 1.
Rochester 6, Toronto 2.
Rochester 1, Toronto 0.
Buffalo 14, Syracuse 9.

GOURDIN STILL HOLDS THE TITLE

Wins U. S. Pentathlon Championship Again—B. A. A. Meet

E. O. Gourdin, world's record broad jumper and former Harvard all-round athlete, retained his title of pentathlon champion of the United States Saturday when he defeated five others in the championship event held on Tech Field, Cambridge, in connection with the first annual outdoor meet of the Boston Athletic Association. Gourdin finished with 10 points to his credit, A. J. Plansky, Pere Marquette K. of C., being second with 11. Ray Drugan, B. A. A., was third with 15; D. C. Hutchinson, Dover-Foxcroft, fourth with 21, and D. N. Harley, English High School, fifth with 25. J. P. Andromedas, the other contestant, did not finish.

Gourdin finished first in the running broad jump and the 200-meter dash, was second in the javelin and discus throws and fourth in the 1500-meter run. Plansky won the javelin throw and 1500-meter run, was second in the broad jump and 200-meter run, and fifth in the discus. The summary:

Running Broad Jump—E. O. Gourdin, 23ft. 2in.; A. J. Plansky, 20ft. 5in.; Ray Drugan, 19ft. 6½in.; J. P. Andromedas, 18ft. 8in.; D. N. Harley, 17ft. 2in.; D. C. Hutchinson, 14ft. 6½in.

Javelin—A. J. Plansky, 147ft. 7in.; E. O. Gourdin, 137ft. 6in.; Ray Drugan, 112ft.; D. C. Hutchinson, 92ft. 6in.; D. N. Harley, 57ft. 8in.; J. P. Andromedas, three fouls.

200-Meter Dash—E. O. Gourdin, A. J. Plansky, Ray Drugan, D. N. Harley, D. C. Hutchinson, J. P. Andromedas. Times—23s., 23 4-5s., 24 4-5s., 25 2-5s., 26 2-5s., 29 1-5s.

Discus—J. P. Andromedas, 116ft. 10in.; E. O. Gourdin, 115ft. 8½in.; Ray Drugan, 105ft. 7in.; Hutchinson, 97ft. 8in.; A. J. Plansky, 91ft. 6in.; D. N. Harley, 46ft. 10in.

1500-Meters—A. J. Plansky, D. C. Hutchinson, Ray Drugan, E. O. Gourdin, D. N. Harley. (Andromedas withdrew). Times—4m. 59s., 5m. 8 1-5s., 5m. 21 1-5s., 5m. 33 2-5s., 5m. 36 1-5s.

The events in the B. A. A. meet proved very successful. The feature was a 220-yard dash between M. W. Sheppard, former American Olympic star, and T. J. Halpin, former B. A. A. track captain and United States quarter-mile champion, Sheppard winning by a yard.

Boston A. A. won the relay race with the New York Athletic Club in 5m. 40 2-5s. The runners ran 440, 880, 440, and 880 yard relays in that order. The summary:

100-Yard Dash (Handicap)—Won by W. D. Hayes, B. A. A.; Charles Carroll, St. Alphonsus, second; A. B. DeWitt, Community A. A., third. Time—10s.

440-Yard Dash (Handicap)—Won by Frank Kelley, B. A. A. (15yds.); G. Kinnally, St. Alphonsus (6yds.), second; E. S. Dudley, Jr., B. A. A. (scratch), third. Time—50 2-5s.

880-Yard Run (Handicap)—Won by C. MacKean, Fall River (25yds.); L. Welch, B. A. A. (14yds.), second; R. C. Malone, N. Y. A. C. (5yds), third. Time—1m. 58s.

One-Mile Run (Handicap)—Won by A. T. Kirley, B. A. A. (20yds.); J. E. Murphy, Cambridge (70yds.), second; J. J. Losero, St. Alphonsus (15yds.), third. Time—4m. 33 2-5s.

Three-Mile Run — Won by Robert Dalrymple, Dorchester, 60yds.; John Doherty, Tufts, 70yds., second; John F. Hyde, Stoughton C. C., 200yds., third. Time—15m. 23 3-5s.

220-Yard Special (Scratch)—Won by M. W. Sheppard, Irish A. A. C., N. Y.; T. J. Halpin, B. A. A., second. Time—25 1-5s.

One-Mile Walk (Handicap)—Won by E. G. Wilson, B. A. A. (scratch); Clark, unattached (20), second; C. G. Chisholm, B. A. A. (25), third. Time—7m. 53⅗s.

220-Yard Hurdles (Scratch)—Won by J. P. Sullivan, B. A. A.; J. J. Sullivan, B. A. A., second; E. P. Breau, B. A. A., third. Time—25⅗s.

120-Yard Hurdles (Scratch)—Won by J. J. Sullivan, B. A. A.; E. P. Breau, B. A. A., second; J. W. Vilas, unattached, third. Time—16⅗s.

Relay Race (Scratch)—Won by B. A. A. (J. W. Driscoll, G. M. Marsters, E. S. Dudley Jr., A. T. Kirley); N. Y. A. C. (B. J. Wefers Jr., Al Huelsenbach, Jack Sellers, Russell Malone), second. Time—5m. 40⅖s. Runners race, 440, 880, 440 and 880 yards.

Putting 16-Pound Shot (Handicap)—Won by John Lawler, B. A. A. (scratch), distance 44ft. 6in.; John Shelburne, Community A. A. (8in.), distance 42ft. 3¾in., second; Ray Drugan, B. A. A. (5 ft.), distance 41ft. 4in, third.

High Jump (Handicap)—Won by Gail Robinson, B. A. A. (scratch), height 6ft. ¾in.; H. Moody, Medford (3in.), and J. F. Mullen, B. A. A. (3in.), tied for second, height 5ft 8in.

Pole Vault (Handicap)—Won by J. J. West, B. A. A., (12in.), height 12ft. 9in.; K. P. Libbey, B. A. A. (scratch), height 12ft., second; L. P. Killilea, B. A. A. (12in.), heights 11ft. 6in., third.

SECOND WEEK OF SHOOT OPENS TODAY

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 18—The second week of the national rifle and pistol matches opened today with 590 competitors in the Wimbleton Cup match and the Herrick trophy match with 33 teams firing on the 1000 and 800-yard ranges.

Winners of five events completed last week were announced as follows:

Capt. E. W. King, Coast Artillery, president's match.

Sergt. J. B. Jensen, United States Cavalry, Camp Perry instructor's match.

Capt. George T. Shank, eighteenth United States Infantry, special 600-yard rifle match.

District of Columbia, National Guard team, championship regimental team match.

Eighth Corps Area, Civilian-Military Training Camp team match.

NEW CLUBHOUSE OPENED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—The new clubhouse of the University of Pennsylvania Club, the rebuilt house former home of Col. William Barclay Parsons at 35 and 37 East Fiftieth Street, was opened here last night with a reception. The project has been financed by the Pennsylvania Alumni Realty Corporation, with William A. Redding president. A women's room will be opened not later than October 1. William L. Saunders is president of the club.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK CALL

The Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks has issued a call for the condition of trust companies as of Sept. 15.

TWO SWIMMING RECORDS BROKEN

New National and New American Women's Marks Made

MANHATTAN BEACH, N. Y., Sept. 18 (Special)—The greatest outdoor swimming season in the history of water sports drew to a close yesterday with the culmination of a two-day aquatic carnival in the local Olympic lagoon, during which two national and two metropolitan titles were decided. Saturday afternoon was given over to women's events which resulted in the breaking of one national and one American record.

The international standard was shattered in the national 400-yard relay championship in which a team from the Women's Swimming Association of New York, headed by Miss Gertrude Ederle, negotiated the distance in the remarkable time of 4m. 32 3-5s. Miss Ederle's time for the 100 yards was 1m. 4 1-5s., a mark that has never been equaled on the American continent, and close to the world's record set by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey in Honolulu. Miss Ethel McGary swam the second leg of the course in 1m. 14 4-5s., while Miss Aileen Riggin and Miss Helen Wainwright swam third and fourth respectively, both in 1m. 7 1-5s. Both the open-water and the pool records were broken. The open water record has stood since 1919 to the credit of the Women's Swimming Association at 4m. 59s., while the other record was held by the Outrigger Canoe Club of Honolulu, whose team covered the distance in 4m. 38s.

Miss Helen Meany, also of the Women's Swimming Association, retained her title as national high diving champion in a triangular meet during which her younger sister Josephine ran her a good race, placing second. Miss Katherine Brown, an 11-year-old youngster from the same club, completed the list of entries and took last place. The champion secured a score of 81.3 points as against 72.5 points for her sister. Miss Brown did remarkably well for a child of her years, totaling an aggregate score of 68.46 points.

The American record broken during the meet went to the credit of Miss Aileen Riggin, the 16-year-old Olympic diving champion, and another member of the Women's Swimming Association. In a 200-yard handicap event in which Miss Riggin did not even place due to an excessive handicap, she covered the distance in 2m. 37 2-5s., cutting 12 3-5s. from the mark formerly held by Miss Gertrude Ederle.

The high-water mark of the men's events on Sunday was reached when T. H. Cann of the New York Athletic Club, who two years ago was the world's fastest swimmer at middle distances, made his comeback into big competition at the expense of J. W. Hall Jr., national scholastic swimming champion. Cann distanced Hall by a good five yards in a special invitation 200-yard event. Cann's time was 2m. 20 3-5s.

The Metropolitan 400-yard relay championship went to a team composed of H. L. Lewis, V. H. Kiffe, L. E. Helwig and J. W. Hall, representing the Central Swimming Club of the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn. The fast New York Athletic Club team, which was expected to take the event, did not put in an appearance. A team from the Boys Club of New York was second with the second Central Swimming Club team taking third. The winning time was 4m. 4-5s.

L. J. Balbach of the New York Athletic Club, former international champion, annexed the Metropolitan high-diving honors, with a score of 158.95 points. T. J. Hirschfield of the City Athletic Club was second with a total of 147.48, while T. H. Smith of the Central Swimming Club finished third. Smith's score was 125. Balbach was in top form and swept through a difficult program of 10 dives in almost faultless form.

BIG WAR PLANT DISAPPEARING

Hog Island Being Dismantled and Mahinery Sold

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18—Hog Island, where rose the shipbuilding industry during the war that gave the United States renewed prestige in the maritime world, soon will be the flat field it was before Uncle Sam invested $270,000,000 there.

Where once an army of 36,000 men were building high-class vessels at record-breaking speed, there now is a detail of 50 men armed with oxyacetylene torches and other instruments with which the demolition of the gigantic ways and other equipment is being wrought. The work of dismantling the mammoth machinery of war is progressing at a rapid pace.

The Government's attempt to dispose of the plant by auction having brought only low bids, it was decided to sell it piecemeal. Ponderous as is much of the equipment, the Government's investment at Hog Island represents nearly everything that man requires. Nearly every day auctions dispose of things ranging from household furniture to steel in 100,000-ton lots. It is estimated that by the time the sale closes Dec. 1, $25,000,000 will have been realized on steel and equipment alone. One of the recent large purchases made at the yard was by a New York steel brokerage house which bought 105,000 tons of steel.

Twenty-five of the 50 huge ways, representing high engineering skill, are already down, and the general appearance of the yard today is that of a tornado-swept place. It is expected that some large manufacturing or storage plant will be erected on Hog Island after the Government has cleared it.

STEEL MERGER RATIFIED

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18—Stockholder of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation today ratified the proposed merger with the Lackawanna Steel Company.

Brown Gridiron Squad Gets Away

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 18—Football at Brown University got under way officially this morning with the departure of Coach E. N. Robinson's varsity squad for Quonset, R. I., the American Legion summer camp, where first practice will be held. Sixteen men who have won their "B" and a half dozen others who were members of last year's squad have made the trip, and it is believed that the Brunonians' prospects are better than at any time since the war.

The coaching department appears to be the strongest in years. Robinson has as his assistants R. W. P. Brown, formerly of Harvard University, and Edgar Staff. Capt. Mianese Gulian '23 is already instilling into his men the idea that their chief task will be to defeat Harvard and Dartmouth College, and that, this failing, he will not consider it a fully successful season.

G. C. Johnstone '23, who was a noted tackle in 1920 but ineligible last year, will return to the line, in all probability to team up with Captain Gulian. F. M. Sprague '23, A. W. Eckstein '25, J. F. Spellman '24, D. C. Rubel '23, H. P. Metzger '25, and E. F. Schmults '24—lettermen—and J. R. Cherry Jr. '25, E. J. Gorman Jr. '23, L. F. McDermott '25, and S. P. Metzger '25 are other line candidates.

J. H. Barrett '24 and H. C. Neubauer '25, the baseball pitchers, are among the ends, which also include Parkman Sayward '25, K. P. Sheldon '23, H. H. Reynolds '23 and R. H. Spellman '23, S. E. Myers '23 and J. S. Eisenberg '23 are the most likely quarterbacks, while R. P. Adams '23, R. H. Sweet '25, N. J. Paasche '23, H. R. Faulkner '23, J. T. Pohlman '25, K. K. Gregory '23 and A. B. Higgins '25 comprise a fast, versatile backfield assortment.

The schedule, the hardest faced by any Brown eleven since the war, is as follows:

Sept. 30—Rhode Island State College at Providence.

Oct. 7—Colby College at Providence; 14—Syracuse University at Providence; 21—Lehigh University at Lehigh; 28—Boston University at Providence.

Nov. 4—Yale University at Yale; 11—Bates College at Providence; 18—Harvard University at Harvard; 25—Dartmouth College (place undecided).

DEDHAM POLOISTS WIN

The Dedham pony polo team overwhelmingly defeated Ft. Ethan Allen, 24 to 8, Saturday afternoon, in a match for the New England Circuit Cup, on the Dedham Country and Polo grounds. The only score made by the army team was in the eighth period, when Lieutenant Ewen drove the ball through the goal post of the Dedham team. The army team was fortunate in receiving a seven-point handicap, without which it would have scored only one point.

FEE, COOK COUNTY TITLIST

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—Taking the final match by the one-sided score of 7 to 6, J. C. Fee of Evanston Community Golf Club won the amateur championship here Saturday of the Cook County Municipal Golf Association. He defeated J. P. Humphreys of Columbus Park at 36 holes.

WOMEN ATHLETES BREAK RECORDS

New Marks for Baseball Throwing and Quarter-Mile Relay Are Bettered

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Two American records were broken today by girls participating in the first annual track and field meet of the metropolitan branch of the Amateur Athletic Union.

A new baseball throwing record for women was established by Miss Eleanor Churchill, of Robinson seminary, Exeter. She threw the ball 224 ft., 2¼in., almost 6ft. further than the previous mark of 218 ft., 5 in. The Valcour Club relay team of New York clipped two-fifths of a second from the quarter-mile relay, finishing in 57 2-5s.

Miss Camelia Sabie of the Newark (N. J.) State Normal School, winner of the most points of the American team that recently was defeated in Paris, easily won the standing broad jump and the 50-yard dash. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by Miss Camelia Sable, Newark State Normal School; Miss Marion McCartie, unattached, second; Miss Dorothy Bough, Meadowbrook Club, third; Miss Lillian Mitchell, New Department A. A., fourth. Time—16.8s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Miss Rose Fisher, Valcour Club; Miss Florence Merrill, New Department A. A., second; Miss Grace Rittler, Meadowbrook Club, third; Miss Barbara Grant, unattached, fourth. Time—12.6s.

880-Yard Walk—Won by Miss Florence Evans, Bridgeport A.C.; Miss Nell Hemming, Morningside A. C., second; Miss Anna Casper, Bridgeport A. C., third; Miss Elsie Cornick, Dears A. C., fourth. Time—4m. 42s.

440-Yard Relay—Won by Valcour Club; Bridgeport A. C., second; Meadowbrook Club, third. Time—57.4s (new American record).

Standing Broad Jump—Won by Miss Camelia Sabie, Newark Normal School, 8ft. 1¼in.; Miss Adeline Gehrig, New York Turn Verein, 7ft. 9in., second; Miss Elsie Hamper, New York Turn Verein, 7ft. 5½in., third; Miss Grace Rittler, Meadowbrook Club, 7ft. 1in., fourth.

Baseball Throw—Won by Miss Eleanor Churchill, Robinson Seminary, 224ft. 2¼in., Miss Anna Widera, Yonkers Y. W. C. A., 183ft., second; Miss Adeline Gehrig, New York Turn Verein, 168ft. 2¾in., third; Miss Marion Delamader, Ridgewood High School, 167ft. 2¾in., fourth (New American record).

NAMED HEAD COACH

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 16—Lieutenant Charles Allen has been assigned as head basketball coach at the United States Naval Academy, succeeding William Lush. Lieutenant Allen played center on the Academy team during the seasons of 1916, 1917 and 1918, year.

WIN DOUBLES TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16—The Women's Middle Atlantic States doubles tennis championship was won by Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, today when they defeated Miss Molly Thayer of Philadelphia and Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., by the score of 6—3, 8—10, 7—5.

Classified Advertisements

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For Rent from October 1st

Suite of three rooms, two entrances; Aeolian Building, 33 West 42nd Street. Apply ELLEN & JEFFREY, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42nd Street, New York City.

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BUSINESS MAN—Newly decorated, attractively furnished front alcove room; quiet residential street; private family; 10 min. subway; $7. COLE, 24 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Garage Business

Last year's auditor's statement showed a nice profit; books open for inspection to right party; price $25,000. L. J. LISHON, 34 School St., Room 35, Boston.

CATERING business with fine plant and lease for sale; high class field; thorough investigation solicited; unusually inviting proposition. Box 208, Hollywood, Calif.

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Two lots, 50x100, $2,000; Murray Hill Park, Flushing, L. I. Box P-89, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

The Artist, Returned From Europe, Talks of Posters and Apartments

New York, Sept. 16

MY FRIEND, the artist, had telephoned his return from Europe, and within the hour I was on my way to him, viewing from a bus top the gayety of a Fifth Avenue enlivened by the first crisp day of the autumn season. As the door opened the sight was familiar, his enormous cat asleep on his drawing board—a cat known to all of you, probably, for the artist is a famous maker of posters and loves to introduce his pet into them—a great black and white fellow who is always taking striking poses or jumping in a spectacular manner from floor to crowded bookcase top and from bookcase to the drawing board with an astonishing ease and precision and with never a vase or paint pot disturbed.

Personally I prefer dogs, so I found myself asking a slighting question. "I suppose he didn't miss you. Cats don't, do they?"

"Miss me," answered the artist. "He won't let me out of his sight now. Every time I start out of the studio he thinks I may be off for another three months' trip and does everything to keep me in. Even tugs me with his paw." I eyed the slumbering feline more respectfully. But remained loyal to the dog.

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"I'm looking for an apartment," continued the artist. "This isn't big enough. Brought home just enough truck from abroad to make it bulge. Know of any?"

"No," I answered rather wearily, for I hear the question 20 times a day of late. "What New Yorker isn't looking for an apartment? The annual game of 'Going to Jerusalem' is on—if you remember that pastime of your youth—and the whole city joins in with an earnestness that makes the conversation of any social gathering, from two persons up simply an endless repetition of housing jargon, 'with bath,' 'kitchenette,' 'ten tons of coal in the cellar.'

"And when you get your apartment," the artist took up the Jeremiad, "you simply turn your income over to the landlord and ask him for a little pocket money out of it. There's a chap across the street pays $3000 for his studio, and he's only a magazine illustrator, which means that he's working from one end of the year to another just to earn his rent. There's something wrong with things in this country. Why over in Europe, with nearly ten disastrous years back of them, they seem a lot happier than we do. Somehow they've always had a certain faculty for getting something out of life as they lived it. It reconciles you to find their little shops closed for an hour or two in the middle of the day, while the proprietors are at their meals. After all, what's the rush?

"I met Germany's big poster artist, Hohlwein, when I was in Munich. Like all the artists, he was all for coming to America. Immensely naïve about it. 'When I get to New York,' he used to say to me, 'I will have a studio on the top floor of one of those big skyscrapers and I will look way up and down the Hudson River, and when the middle of day comes you and I and our friend Cooper will get together every day and have long talks over our lunch.' Well, here I am lucky if I can get a studio from which I can even see a skyscraper, let alone the Hudson, and as for lunching for hours with friend Cooper—well, Hohlwein gave me a letter which I was to hand to Cooper with all sorts of messages at one of our 'long lunches,' and I've barely had time to tell him about it over the telephone, and all he had time to say was, 'Just mail it to me, won't you.' Yet I'm sure Hohlwein is getting more work done than either of us."

"Yes, if Hohlwien is wise he'll stay in Germany, if for no other reason than that he can do better work there. In Germany an artist can go into the engraving plant and the printing plant and work side by side with the workmen who are reproducing his design. It he doesn't like the color ink they are using he can mix it himself. The arts and crafts are recognized as one. But over here an artist isn't allowed inside a plant, he never can get them to use the right kind of inks, and he's lucky if he gets a proof of the finished design to see what has been done. Sometimes he's lucky if he recognizes it as his own.

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"Whatever happened to all the poster work in the United States?" I interjected. "We made a famous start a number of years ago. There was Wildhack and the Leyendekers and Penfield and yourself."

"That's something of a mystery," the artist answered. "Probably people didn't want them. It was the French that first made a success of it some 30 years ago, with men like Steinlen and Lautrec. Then the Germans took it up with their accustomed thoroughness and it has become so popular that you find wonderfully fine decorative designs on everything from the billboards to the smallest label on a box or a bottle. What an art education for the German people it had been! But then they have an appreciation for form in life which means they appreciate it in art.

"But if Germany is doing wonderfully in posters, she is doing badly in art these days. It's mostly bad imitation of the French modernists, especially Cézanne and Picasso. Curiously enough all through the war they were imitating French art and publishing books on it. Ah, those imitation Cézannes. Cézanne always seemed to me like a man with clear and most original ideas talking in the broken speech of a language he didn't know. He never had an eye for good drawing and much too heavy a hand for any facility, and he had to get his ideas through as best he could. Never could make the top of a table look flat or a plate look as if it would stay on it, try as he might. And then all the innocent enthusiasts go about praising those faults and imitating them. While the Germans! They haven't stopped at imitating them. They've plotted them out mathematically and turned them into rules.

"And art in France? That's gone to pieces since the war, too. There's no really good work being done there. But any amount of bad. In this year's Salon there are more canvases, all done in the last year, than there are in the collection from the centuries in the Louvre, and that's the largest gallery in the world. I know of one artist who had a good-sized painting in the Salon and it took him three days to find it.

"There has been the impression that the suffering of the war would result in great art but it isn't so. As a matter of fact all these laws they make about when great art can and cannot come always contradict each other. Degas was rich all his life and produced great paintings. Millais was poverty stricken and produced great paintings. It's the same with countries.

"But those pictures in the Paris Salon. There were well over 5000 of them. They've sent me back believing there should be societies for discouraging artists. Everyone these days who even has a liking for drawing goes to an art school, so called, and becomes an artist. It confuses the issue and confuses the public."

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Just then the doorbell rang and two Business Men entered brusquely to mispronounce the artist's name and demand he do them an advertising design at once. At Once! I meekly picked up my hat and sidled to the door, thinking that in Germany I probably would have been given time to say good-by to my friend—if not invited out to a three hour lunch. As I passed the cat I noticed he had quite royally disdained the interruption. There may be something to cats.

G. S. L.

Portrait Painting Problems as Maurice Molarsky Sees Them

WHEN autumn brings with it an early dusk, and a comfortable sense of intimacy with the winking street light of a city, it is pleasant to drop into a friendly studio for an after-hours chat. There are always many problems to be discussed, in all earnestness, as if our own opinions and ideas were the foundation of some new and wonderful art civilization! For somehow, among artists, ideas seem worthwile, and one learns much in an hour's exchange of thought.

It happened that I had been much impressed by the apparent chasm betwen the work of acknowledged painters of the day, and that of the rising generation. The older generation are, apparently, passing, and the new scarcely visible over the horizon! Erstwhile prize-winners have been resting on their laurels, and somehow, judges and jury seem oblivious to this creative hiatus, and continue to award their medals and their honors to the feeble echo of a once authoritative brush.

"What else can we do?" they helplessly protest.

"Withhold the prize!" But artists seem bound together in a curious and nameless protective association. To withhold a prize would publish broadcast the weakness of their own creative ability. The public would awake to the situation. Far better make the awards, and save the honor of the institution.

But I felt that the answer was really an evasion, and I felt also that the artists knew that it was so. It was not only an excuse for poor work, but a positive agent in lowering the public's standard of appreciation. Surely something worth while must be in process of accomplishment. Where were the younger men, the men of promise? And, as if in answer to the question, I found myself entering a Philadelphia studio building where is the workshop of Maurice Molarsky.

About me stood several large canvases, and as I regarded them I began to discover in the aggregate of a man's endeavor a definite striving toward that self-expression which, in the heterogeneous collection of an exhibition had seemed totally lacking. Perhaps it is only those who have exhausted their creative vocabulary who find solace in repetition.

There was something unusually vital in the decorative arrangement and color quality of the paintings before me—a rare appreciation for portraiture as a work of art. In the days of the early American masters, the painter realized the necessity for some ornamental alleviation, for some accessory in keeping with the character of the human face, and those older traditions, combined with modern appreciation for color contrasts, have found perpetuation in Molarsky's art.

"I have developed my material from a combination of the old and the new," the artist confided, echoing my thoughts, "but I lean rather toward the older ideas. I am not among those who feel that the last word has been said in painting. I believe that there is much still to be accomplished, and that much will be added to the knowledge gleaned from the schools of the golden age. There is likely to be a great revival, following Velásquez and the Spanish school."

I turned my attention to a full-length portrait, Spanish in type.

"Perhaps you have noticed that my own work leans perceptibly toward that school," the artist continued, watching the direction of my gaze. "Not so much in technique as in the romantic aspect. Although so very different in spirit, I feel that both Manet and Whistler drew inspiration from Velásquez and his school. Modern ideas also come from the Spanish.

"If you study Velásquez or his associates, you will find a fine appreciation for the third dimension, and you will also find that appreciation in practice as well as in theory. It is one of my own aims in painting. Yet modernists who are really flat colorists, will talk to you about the third and even the still-to-be-discovered fourth dimension. I confess I can't get their point of view when I compare their theories with their renderings of them. Don't you think that French impressionism has exhausted itself and that its advocates are trying to sidetrack it and invent something new?

"If Manet had been succeeded by a master of equal talent and temperament, I don't believe we should now have this distorted futurism. Yet even that has served a very useful purpose—it has revolutionized the decorative arts. Things are now done in a much more artistic manner than they were twenty years ago. Look at our fashion plates and our show windows—or our magazine covers. There is a freshness and feeling for color in them all which marks a decided advance. But they are things to be thrown aside—amusements of the moment. We pick up a magazine and throw it down, wear a bauble and forget its existence.

"Futurism isn't livable. It can't last when applied to things that are serious and intimate, and, consequently, as applied to the actual painting of real pictures, I think it is a failure."

The artist moved to a stack of canvases, and brought one for inspection. "Even in a simple head," he said, "you can achieve a decorative arrangement, as if the model were really interested."

It was a simple statement, yet one which recalled many a contemporary portrait, where still-life dominates any human expression. The mere artificial posing of a figure does not constitute portraiture, and the artist before me knew the truth of that axiom.

"As a result," Molarsky continued, "it is possible to achieve a portrait which is interesting in itself as a work of art, as well as a likeness."

"So you have noticed it, too," I queried. "Do you remember that row of portraits, recently exhibited—all self-conscious women in obvious evening dress? Why is there so little expression of individuality among our artists? Surely they have something to tell—something more intimate, more revelatory than the stock-in-trade type of canvas they seem bent on exhibiting?"

Molarsky shook his head. "I don't know just what it is that Americans lack. Perhaps it is that every artist seems to be for himself and to himself—cooped up alone. Sometimes I think he wants to bluff his fellows into believing that he is busier than they. We seem afraid of mutual association; yet, if we are to live artistically, and to progress, we need contact. In Paris the artists have days on which all their friends gather at their studios for an interchange of ideas."

As I stepped back within the radius of the night lights, I wondered whether Molarsky's suggestion were not, in part, at least, a solution for those blind-alley careers upon which so many young artists apparently embark, careers which exhaust the original fund of ideas, and never replenish the store. Or is it because the artist himself is inclined to regard his profession as a closed corporation, beyond which there can be neither inspiration nor suggestion? Yet one cannot repress the feeling that contact with the world and its ways might successfully open a means of escape from the back-water of self-nurtured ideas.

DOROTHY GRAFLY

Visitors to the National Gallery will also see a rare French primitive of great charm painted about 1410. It was purchased by the trustees in Berlin with the aid of a contribution of £1000 from the National Art Collections Fund. Paintings of this period and locality are almost unknown outside France, indeed the French primitives afford almost virgin ground for research and study. The picture now bought for the Nation is probably the work of a group of miniaturists who worked for the Duc de Berri at Bourges, at the close of the fourteenth century, a fine example of whose work was sold at the Yates Thompson sale last year. The famous portrait of Richard II in Westminster Abbey is from the same school.

"Sleeping Beauty" Gobelin Designed by Jean Veber

Photograph by Desgranges, Paris

The Story of the Gobelin Tapestries

Paris, Sept. 1

Special Correspondence

WE SHALL have to go way back to the year 1632 to trace the beginning of the making of these famous tapestries, when Colbert founded the Gobelins works and then put them at the disposal of the Crown. At least this was the statement made to us by M. Gustave Gerfroy, the Administrator of the Gobelins, when we went out to pay the famous place a visit. Assuredly, if anyone knows anything about the Gobelins M. Gerfroy does, because he has been there a long time and the French Government would not have put him there if he hadn't been just the sort of man for the post. He talked to us freely on his favorite subject and we will try and repeat his interesting remarks, just as he made them to us:

"The production of tapestries and furniture of the Gobelins were first used for the Versailles of Louis XIV, under the supervision of Charles Lebrun. The workshops were then located on a strip of land which had belonged in the century before to the Gobelins brothers, merchants and dyers, whose first glory and fame came when they were cited by Rabelais. These workshops did not confine themselves to the making of tapestries alone, but included the manufacture of jewelry and woodwork of many varieties, the whole under the guiding genius of Lebrun.

Early Models

"The tapestries of this first period were executed from models by Lebrun, Coypel, de Troy, Nattier, Claude Audran, Charles Parrocel, François Desportes, Jean-Baptiste Oudry and François Boucher. The last-named artist furnished most of the models for the Manufacture de Beauvais and only a few of these rare tapestries, with their mythological subjects, are still in existence. Of Watteau, Lancret and Pater there is a complete absence.

"During the period of the Empire, a renewed impetus was given the work by Napoleon, who naturally, like Louis XIV, was ambitious to utilize art as commemorative of his reign. The Imperial production did not, however, last very long.

"In the nineteenth century the great artists, for the most part, were not called upon to collaborate with the Gobelins. Indres, Delacroix, the landscape artists of 1830, the painters of 1860 and 1870, the impressionists, none of these contributed any models. In 1894, mention can be made of 'La Sirène et le Poète' by Gustave Moreau, the history of Brittany begun by Toudouze and continued by Gorguet for the Courts of Justice at Rennes; some works by Cormon, J. P. Laurens, Maignan, Gorguet and Tapissier.

The Chéret Salon

"Thirteen years ago I was appointed Administrator of the Gobelins and immediately proposed to the Direction des Beaux Arts the execution of a complete salon by Jules Chéret. The assent was given and the workshops turned out four tapestries, 'Les Roses,' 'Les Blés,' 'Les Haux,' 'Les Pampres.' The salon consisted of chairs, armchairs, a sofa, a large screen and a fire screen and it can be truly said that these examples are some of the finest that have come from the looms since the eighteenth century.

"Then, a whole series were begun to be consecrated to the cities and provinces of France. Notable among these are the 'Paris' of Adolphe Villette, an exquisite page of history, admirably executed. 'La Bourgogne' of Louis Anquetin, also a rare piece of work; 'La Bretagne' by Raffaëli, representing a bridal procession, a marine view and a landscape symbolic of nature's glories mingling with aspects of the past; 'Toulouse,' by Henri Rachou, a poetical ensemble with a setting of green pastures and blue skies; 'Béarn,' by Gaston Prunier, a costumed crowd animating a market place, a picture with a true village, flower and tree atmosphere; 'Les Pyrénées,' a magnificent triptych of forests, prairies and mountain peaks, by Edmond Yars.

"A complete salon, similar to that of Chéret, was executed by F. Bracquemond, whose son, Pierre Bracquemond, collaborated with him in the making of two pieces of tapestry 'L'Arc-en-Ciel' and 'La Forêt,' splendid examples of workmanship in rich forest and foliage greens, ornamented with beautiful arabesques and flowers of brilliant hue.

"Mme. Marie Cazin is the author of the delicate model of 'Diane chasseresse,' while Odilon Redon painted those for the chairs and screens. Commissioned to depict the fairy tales in tapestry, Jean Veber has already furnished three beautiful models, 'La Belle au Bois Dormant,' 'Le Petit Poucet,' and 'Cendrillon.' He is now working on 'Peau d'Ane' and 'Le Chat Botté.'

A Watteau Subject

"Lastly," said Mr. Gerfroy, "Watteau's negligence has been made up for. M. Henry Danger has composed a homage to Watteau which unites all the force and character of the great painter, and is woven around the 'Embarquement pour Cythère.' Let me also mention the 'Parc,' by Frank Lamy; a rose tapestry by Henri Dumont; a flower screen of Gondouin's; 'La Fontaine de Jouvence,' a fine exxample of the talent of Edmond Tapissier; a screen of fruits and flowers by Mme. René Hassenberg; 'Un Jardin Français,' by Mme. Ory Robin, and the beautiful model of 'Départ des Américains pour la Guerre,' destined for the city of Philadelphia, the work of M. Jaulnes."

Comprised in the Gobelins is also an Atelier de la Savonnerie which derives its name from the Savonnaire de Chaillot, in which place the tapestry looms were located before 1826. Here a piece of tapestry by Chabal-Dussurgey has just been finished, being a reproduction of one that was burnt at the Tuileries in 1871, as well as another by Achille Lauge, a very harmonious scheme of roses and dahlias, delicately disposed of.

In this same workshop, three fine decorative panels, "Des Nymphéas," by Claude Monet, have been turned out and are among the richest and the most subtle pages in the history of modern art. Actually on the looms are a tapestry of Bracquemond and another by the architect Hannotin, after which will come the making of "Les Cygnes" by Louis Anquetin.

Concluding the very pleasant interview, M. Gerfroy remarked that the organization and responsibility of the work at the Manufacture of the Gobelins all devolved on him and that he was assisted by a sub-administrator, M. Planès, and the head of the personnel, M. Laripe. The chemical laboratory is in charge of M. Duclaux of the Pasteur Institute, all woolens and silks being dyed right there on the spot.

Artisans and Pupils

The number of artisans engaged in the weaving of these tapestries is about 60 and they are all highly skilled men, who have been especially chosen for their ability. The repair shops employ about 65 women artisans, some of whom are now being put on trial as apprentices in the regular tapestry weaving. The Gobelin school of drawing and design is divided into both elementary and upper classes. The elementary classes have for professor M. Roland, an artist of unusual skill in tapestry, while the upper ones are presided over by M. Antoine Bourdelle.

Thus was the story of this famous place briefly outlined to us by it's head, a man of keen artistic intellect who has devoted himself with energy and enthusiasm for over a decade to the work he loves most.

Leaving the administration building, we directed our steps to the museum, one of the newer buildings inaugurated in 1914. Its square cupola stands out remarkably, ornamented by a haut-relief of Landowski's, the Genius of Art Crowning the Republic.

This building houses the precious collection of tapestries, not a few of them being among those mentioned by M. Gerfroy, just previously. It is an exposition, the richness of which can hardly be compared with painting or sculpture, because as one of the artist-weavers exclaimed in a subsequent conversation we had with him. "You may have your paintings and your statues, but the art of weaving Gobelin tapestries is unique in the world, it is an art of arts, requiring patience, skill and intelligence." "Think of it," he said, "Raffaëli's 'Bretagne' took over six years to complete, the delicate shades in its composition requiring a change of thread in the weaving almost constantly."

Louis XIV was much in evidence in the collection, and there is even a tapestry commemorating a visit he made to the Gobelins works. As to the Chéret Salon, it was every bit what M. Gerfroy said it was and perhaps more in our estimation. It was positively enchanting, a veritable triumph in the art of hand-woven tapestry. Such delicate and subtle shades of color had been achieved in the grouping of flowers, in the figures of the women with their locks blowing to the four winds, in a word, Chéret art to perfection. Incomparable was a collection of ancient tapestries which had been repaired at Gobelin's.

Passing out into the Court d'Antin, we saw the marble statue of Lebrun done by Cordier about 15 years ago.

Entering, then, into the famous "ateliers" we beheld the first of the looms which have been in place since the time of Louis XIV. There is no intention of changing them, either, as to again quote my friend, the artist-weaver, "The Gobelins would not be the Gobelins were you to change them. The weaving methods are exactly the same today as in the time of Louis XIV."

The work on the looms proceeds very slowly, but this can be readily understood when one considers the countless color tones to be woven, involving as they do constant and careful changes of thread. A tapestry of approximately 30 by 20 feet progresses at the rate of from one to one and a half yards a year only.

The weaver sits between the loom and the picture serving as model with his face toward the light, and the loom interposed between him and the windows. In this manner the artist only sees his model by turning around while his work directly in front of him is upside down. To overcome this last, small mirrors are ingenuously placed in front of the looms, permitting him to follow his work point by point.

"The only drawback to this work," remarked one of the artists, "is the length of time required for the execution of a piece of tapestry. But, ma fois, when you consider what the fruits of such work are, it more than justifies this length of time."

We looked at the work he was doing, one of the fairy tale subjects by that master of color, Veber, and agreed with him thoroughly.

NORTON WEBB.

American Handicraft Exhibition

From all indications, the Handicraft Exhibition to be circulated by the American Federation of Arts, is going to be the most important ever shown in the United States. Nearly 100 of the leading craftsmen have promised exhibits, according to a bulletin of the Arts and Crafts Society of Boston. All objects offered for exhibition must arrive at the National Gallery, Washington, D. C., not later than Oct. 15. Three very attractive galleries on the first floor, side-lighted, have been assigned for the exhibition by the director of the National Gallery. After being shown in Washington during November, the schedule for the exhibition is as follows: December, Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia; January, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence; February, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; March, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; April, Museum of Art, Cleveland; May, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. This will be the first time that an exhibition of modern handicraft has ever been shown at the Metropolitan Museum. This museum has recently received from Mr. Edward C. Moore Jr. a gift of $10,000, to be repeated during the next four years, to be used for the purchase of examples of modern decorative art. The Pennsylvania Museum has offered to award cash prizes during the exhibition there.

"The Sisters," by Matthew Maris, has just been purchased for a private collection in Scotland. It has just passed through the hands of Mr. D. Croal Thompson, of Barbizon House, 8 Henrietta Street, London. He is a friend of the Marises and has written an interesting life of the three brothers. Matthew, the least prolific of the family in his early years, received an allowance from the Queen of Holland so that he might study in Antwerp under Nicaise de Keyser. Later he worked in Paris. "The Sisters" belonged to one of the artist's oldest friends, P. G. Westmacott, the famous engineer. In 1917 it was sold with his effects for 6200 guineas, an English record for this artist, and probably more than he earned at his painting during the whole of his career. The picture was exhibited in 1917-18 at the French Gallery, Pall Mall and sold at Christie's in 1919.

Two more important British pictures shortly are to be sent to America. One is the famous Raeburn portrait of Sir Walter Scott, and the other is Gainsborough's portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert, wife of the Prince Regent. Both have been bought by a New York collector.

Co-operative Craftwork Gallery in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—An addition to the many activities of the New York Art Center is the newly inaugurated Co-operative Gallery for craftwork where the artist and artisan will be given an opportunity to exhibit their work for a nominal sum, since the exhibition space is shared. It is one more of the many fine efforts being made to facilitate spontaneous intercourse between artist and client, that constructive patronage be brought to those individuals who are earnestly striving to bring out a finer sense of craftsmanship and design in the various applied arts.

Jewelry, pottery, and textiles are the items in this first exhibition. A large and representative assortment of the work of the well-known Scandinavian silversmith, Georg Jensen, is displayed. Ornaments, brooches, precious stones, and many other articles of interest show the artist's skill in handling these materials; the design is often characteristic of these northern countries, many motives intimately associated with their ancient art forms being adapted to modern requirements. Mr. Jensen's jewelry has won many prizes in continental exhibitions, and in his studio many a young craftsman has served his apprenticeship.

In the same gallery is a group of rugged, serviceable-looking pottery pieces, Folk Craft Pottery, made by the craftsmen in North Carolina, some of whom are descendants from Colonial pioneers. The work of these present-day potters is under the direction of a North Carolina artist, Jacques Busbee, who is furthering the efforts of these men who are carrying on one of the few forms of genuinely native art to be found in the United States. Some of the quaint sirup pitchers to be seen in this exhibition are exactly the same as have been manufactured continuously since 1790. Native earth is used in the making and many effects of color are unique. The work is carried on by some 75 potters who are scattered over an area of 70 square miles.

Some textiles, woven by the Flambeau Weavers, enliven the walls with their lovely colors and designs; skill at the loom, coupled with an expert knowledge of the handling of dyes make these a notable addition to modern craft-work. Some hand-printed cottons, very decorative and appealing in the soft coloring and arrangements, are shown by John R. Bacon of the New York Society of Craftsmen. There are also some interesting examples of crackle-glaze pottery by Gertrude Hanson. A collection of painted boxes in the Russian manner fills a case with vivid and characteristic designs, the work of a Russian artist.

R. E.

"Salons of America"

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The "Salons of America," the independent art organization formed under the leadership of Hamilton Easter Field, is to hold its first autumn salon at the Anderson Galleries during the first three weeks in October. Like the Society of Independent Artists there will be no jury and any artist may become a member. The membership is limited to 250 and the fee is a nominal one. A spring salon will also be held and this sequence will be continued from year to year. Wood Gaylor is the president of this new group, with Robert Laurent and John Alger as secretaries.

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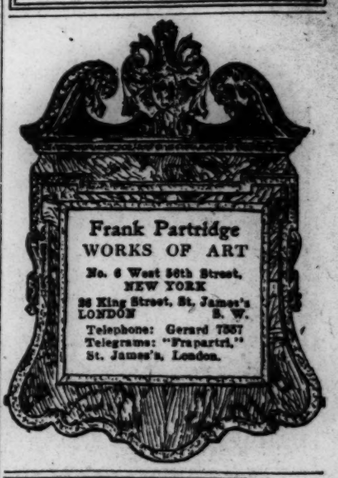

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THE HOME FORUM

Mere Dear Names

"DEAR names," Rupert Brooke called them, and Stevenson said, "Names, bare names, are surely more to children than we poor grown-up obliterated fools remember."

But in this respect not all of us are quite obliterated yet. Many of us are still children enough to be susceptible to beautiful names and splendid sounding words, whether we understand them or not. As for the poets, I have a suspicion that besides a love, they have an intuitional understanding of them and I believe that herein lies one mighty secret of the power the singers wield over the hearts of average humanity.

At any rate the mood is on me to testify how much certain names mean.

How winsome are some names. How merry others. I think of bobolinkum, of Bobbie, of quince, of katydid. And there are some on the other hand, that are simply melodious. Some again that are utterly soothing. Other names are stern and compelling. Duty, I feel has something of this forcefulness, aside from its meaning, in its mere physical makeup. And still again, there are nouns as stirring as a battle song.

Some, oddly enough, seem to demand the accompaniment of the obvious adjective. I think of the red, red rose. Others again are so self-contained that to couple them with any adjective whatsoever seems inept, almost an impertinence. Is this not true of lily, of chalice, of jewel, and health and happiness?

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Then there are the place names. I wonder if they affect others as they do me with a rich sensation of adventure! Surely none could be insensible to the sheer agreeableness of many of them, and to the wildly romantic ring, —the clarion tone—of others. There, for example are the rivers. How do their names go trippingly upon the tongue—Avon, Arno, Tiber, the Rhone and the Rhine. The last by the way is one of those that cries out aloud for its adjective so that we rarely think of it save as "the castled." The seas —Atlantic — Pacific—Mediterranean—Ægean. The far-famed lands—Italy —Sicily—the Grecian Isles. There are the Spanish place names; it seems natural that they should sing themselves into our affections,—Cordova, Granada, Seville, Andalusia. But sometimes I am beset with a doubt: can these be actual places? Are they not rather figments of my fancy,—imagined sites for my dream structures, for my Castles in Spain!

Again there are place names that have a very special wealth of association for all English speaking peoples, — Oxford and Cambridge, Thames, and Canterbury. But a list would never end.

And I am brought to marvel over how some of these English words of ours that denote mere things can grip us as they do. There are such words as home, as garden, as hedgerow, and stream and fountain,—yes there can be no doubt about it, these do evoke feelings deep within us as mysteriously as the striking of certain keys on an organ will cause overtones to sound from it.

George Eliot took the sober practical viewpoint not to be gainsaid when she declared that to name a plant "tends to give definiteness to our conception of it." So far how true! But there is more in it than our mere philosophy can dream of. Best of all there is joy in it. "The flower-names," says William Garnett, "are often little poems in themselves . . . Heliotrope is 'she who turns to the sun' . . . Saxifrage is rock-cleaver . . . Anemone is wind-flower . . ." Again he says "Other flower names come down to us impearled with myth and story,—the hyacinth, narcissus, Solomon's Seal, Arethusa, the passion flower."

But I find it still more fascinating that the mention of these flower names can set ringing in our ears certain fair bits of verse.

"There's rosemary, that's for remembrance," and "there is pansies, that's for thoughts."

"The daisies, or els the eye of day,
The emprise, and floure of floures all—"

"Violets dim, but sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes." The fleur-de-lis, which Ruskin called "the flower of chivalry, with a sword for its leaf, and a lily for its heart." The sweet-peas, ever "on tip-toe for a flight."

Is it not like hearing someone start a familiar tune which you have to go on and finish?

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But if there is music in flower names and if there is a glow of adventure about place names, there may be veritable inspiration in certain names of people. The painter Watts believed that the greatest men of the past had almost always splendid names —Galileo, Michelangelo, Savonarola, William Shakespeare, John Milton. Often when he heard a surname that pleased his ear Watts would repeat it caressingly and once of an especially resonant one he said "Ah, if I had had such a name as that, I should have done my work better."

But here a wonderment will not be downed, how parents, through all these ages long, have dared to name their children in their helpless infancy! It seems like taking such a liberty!

Sometimes I am inclined to think the American Indians had the better custom, calling their offspring as they did by some tentative names for the first few years and leaving it to each child to choose as soon as he should be old enough, some name that would really be appropriate and characteristic. The ceremony was a momentous event in the Indian's life and much potential poetry was in the choice which often fell upon some flower or tree or perhaps a star or a mountain peak as symbol of an abstract virtue toward which the youth would thenceforth strive.

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Yet our own more sophisticated custom has given us a homely fondness for certain given names that have such a solid and sterling worth on their own account that I for one would be loath after all to lose them from our language. What shall I say of David? What of Elizabeth, the consecrated; and what of Mary the mother of Jesus, and of John the beloved disciple.

Yes, there may be vanity in loving them, it may savor of conceit to feel that we must call things by name. It may even be assuming an undue proprietorship over them. But it is one of the most innocent proprietorships that be and one of the least obtrusive of vanities. The painter had the right of it. I am sure there is more than eloquence, and more than melody, more than fragrance exhales from them. There is inspiration, in mere dear names. E. M.

"Greater Than"

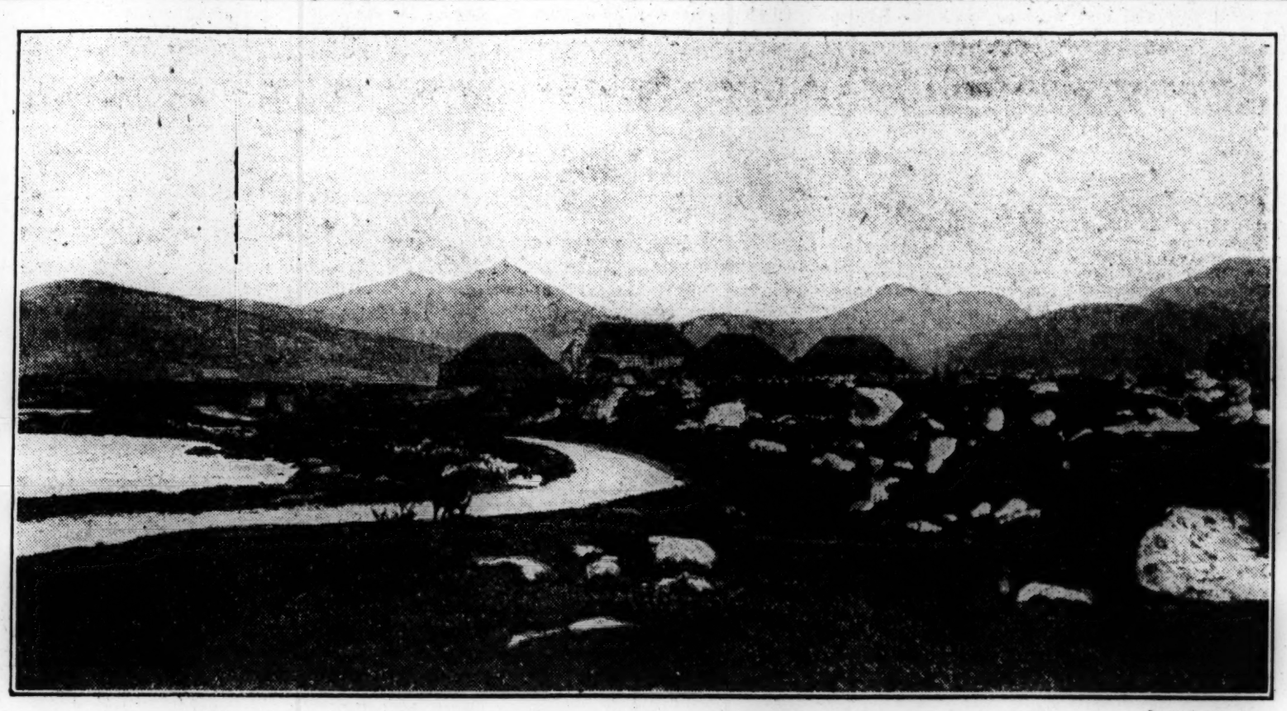
The emotion which a book or a writer gives us when we say to ourselves in words "the greatest" or "greater than" is to me a mysterious thing. Although I still have it, to the best of my recollection, as often and as acutely nowadays as in youth, it does not grow less mysterious. An æsthetic emotion which seeks to express itself quantitatively—what could be more absurd? One often has it, this "I-am-in-the-presence-of-the-greatest" feeling, when reading Shakespeare, and it seems to be a specific feeling, rather easily distinguishable from any other, and quite inexplicable by the reasons which one afterwards tries to give oneself for having experienced it. One has the same feeling, not so strongly, when reading Milton, and to say that Shakespeare is a greater poet than Milton is to give an inadequate account of one's perception that the strength of the feeling is less. I'm by no means certain, in my own case, that while actually reading Milton, I am at all conscious of this strength-difference, although a perception of it is my only first-hand warrant for saying that Milton is not so great a poet as Shakespeare. But can a feeling of "greater than" be named accurately if the words cease to have a meaning as soon as we undertake to say how much greater?—P. L. in The New Republic.

Beethoven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He never wooed the Muse: but she to him
Came ever, for of men she loved him best
And strove to waken oft his fancy, lest
His hand wax heavy, or his eyes grow dim.
Gone lethargy and barrenness of soul
When Music came; waking or sleeping there
She stood beside, and lo! his dream was fair,
While note by note grew the illumined scroll.
Such strains she taught him as men love to hear
From land to land; and many a wondering age
Has fingered reverently the inspired page
And, hearkening, found heaven very near.
Our eulogies of him are faintest praise
Who left us deathless beauty for our days.

Sydney King Russell.



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Typical Homestead in South Uist, Outer Hebrides

Scotland's Outpost Mountains

UPON the lonely Hebridean Island of South Uist, there stands a mountain by name Ben Mor, or the Great Hill. Rising to no great height (its summit is little more than two thousand feet above the waters of the Atlantic), it is yet the most westerly hill in all Scotland, and from its summit a view of surprising grandeur may be obtained.

One day of early July, when the west wind was still, and when the sun shone bright and clear, Ben Mor stood out with that wonderful distinctness that one finds only in the west. From the many tarns (or lochans as they are called in the Gaelic tongue) which lie about the base of the hill, was reflected and even intensified the deep blue of the sky. In the bogs (and peat bogs are common upon the isle of South Uist) the white feathery heads of the cotton grass (eriophorum) nodded in the faint breeze. Into the clear air a lark mounted; with rapid, joyous song outpoured as the small songster climbed until a mere speck in the heavens. From her nest with its four brown eggs his mate fluttered —for skylarks in the Hebrides are late nesters. A few lapwing or green plover called plaintively. A model parent is the lapwing and no bird is too big for it to pursue, with plucky dash, from the vicinity of its eggs or young.

On the slopes of Ben Mor (in Gaelic the name should be Beinn Mhor) are few birds. Upon this wind-swept isle no curlew nor golden plover nests, although much of the hill ground seems ideally suited for their needs, and the red grouse is a rare bird, although there is much heather upon these island hills.

As one ascended Ben Mor, there gradually rose from the blue depths of the Atlantic that lonely island group to which the name Saint Kilda has been given. Of the group but one is inhabited—the remainder are given over to the tribe of the sea birds. This island, with its population of just under eighty persons, must be easily the most remote outpost in all the British islands. From the Outer Hebrides (and even they are the outposts of civilization) it is sixty miles northwest, and from August till May is quite cut off from all civilization, for no steamer calls during the winter, and there is no telegraph upon the isle.

Upon a clear day it is a most arresting sight to see these remote islands rise from the sea as one climbs. At first the hilltops alone are visible. Their slopes gradually come into sight, and at two thousand feet above the sea, the ground to sea level appears. Even white foam from the great Atlantic rollers can be seen if the day be sufficiently clear. St. Kilda (or Hirta as it is known in the Gaelic) is the home of that sea bird of stately and powerful flight known as the solan goose or gannet, a bird which thinks nothing of a hundred-mile flight on a fishing expedition for its mate, or solitary nestling.

But although St. Kilda is the only land on the west or northwest horizon, one sees, from Ben Mor, a marvelous array of hills and islands north, east and south. North lie the hills of Harris. East the great hill range of the Coolins in Skye rise grim and precipitous from the Minch. Even on this July day the snow still lay in patches in some of their deep and rocky corries. Just over 100 miles to the eastward Ben Nevis, Scotland's highest mountain, was clearly seen, its shoulder still heavily splashed with snow. All the little hills of the Island of Mull, 70 miles distant, rose clear, and one imagined the chief of the MacLeans seated within his ancient (and now restored) castle of Duart beneath Duin Da Ghaoith (the hill of the two winds). Nearer at hand, the many lochs of South Uist caught the sun. Blue, very blue, did these lochs seem, yet there was one that showed palest green. This was no freshwater loch, but a shallow and sandy indraught of the sea, the Sound of Benbecula, cutting off the island which bears its name from South Uist.

The air upon the top of Ben Mor was very still. Amongst the rocks small white saxifrages blossomed; the ground was bright with the crimson blooms of the sea thrift (armeria maritima). How curious is the habit of this plant. Its home is at sea level and upon the high hilltops; upon the intermediate grounds it is rarely if ever found.

Late that night the sun sank to the northwest horizon, gilding the great cumulus clouds which lay there. And with his setting there shone forth in white stabs of light the beams of the Monach Islands lighthouse,—a lonely light set upon a lonely isle, to guide the ships which cross from America and may have drifted out of their course.

The Music of Old Plays

It is a curious and interesting thing how many old Spanish plays definitely require music. A glance at the lists of dramatis personæ in a volume of Lope de Vega, Tirso de Molina or Calderon will show that Musicos are almost always mentioned. They are definite characters; although their parts, because they were not spoken, were not often printed in the play, and have in most cases been lost. It would be interesting, if indeed it were possible, to try to discover what tunes they actually played and sang; but what is of more practical importance is to determine what sort of music they are to use in a modern revival of the play.

Various possibilities suggest themselves. New music may be written especially for the play. It may be frankly modern and endeavor to express the feeling of the situation in the idiom of contemporary music, and this sometimes is the most satisfactory solution; or it may be written in the style of music of the period. This is, however, the most dangerous plan. Few composers are good enough musical archæologists to be able to write in both the spirit and the form of the music of two or three hundred years ago. It is easy to copy its outward appearance; but the result is a piece of work which any one who is at all acquainted with the music of the period can pronounce at once to have caught some of the appurtenances while it has missed the essential features altogether. The only men who really understand the style of a past period of history well enough to be capable of writing music in it will probably prefer to arrange some genuinely old music for the performance, so that they and others may have the indescribable thrill of hearing strange forgotten works made to live once more, proving that old music of real beauty has only to be performed with understanding and scholarship to make it a living and interesting thing.

The original music of the play may, of course, be discoverable; and in that case every effort should be made to present it in such a way that it may be interesting and arresting to a modern audience. Again, it may be possible to find music written some time after the play, but still far enough from our own time and our own musical language to give it something of the feeling, something of the effect on us—the nobility or serenity, the fancy or remoteness—which would be given by a real contemporary music, such music, for instance, as Purcell's "Tempest" or "Fairy Queen." The one essential thing, however, about music for the revival of an old play is that it should be interesting. Scrupulous accuracy in archæological detail is of small importance compared with the necessity for arresting the attention of the spectators where the dramatist required music to arrest it, and of expressing to them what he brought on his musicians to express.

It cannot be proved that music which was written for the first performance of an old play, or which belongs to the same period, is the best for a modern revival of the play. The test of the theater music is that it should put a modern audience in the right state of mind, that it should (in other words) explain to them what is happening in the play, or what is going to happen—that it should tell them just those things which the dramatist found it impossible to express in words. An idea of what this means may be gathered from hearing the classical plays of a foreign country. One's acquaintance with the language is probably imperfect; one may not have been able to read the play beforehand, or one may be sitting too far away to hear comfortably what the actors are saying. In such conditions the help given by carefully chosen entr'actes and incidental music is incalculable. Here at last is something that you really can understand! —A. J. B. Trend, in "A Picture of Modern Spain."

Dare You?

Doubting Thomas and loving John,
Behind the others walking on:—

"Tell me now, John, dare you be
One of the minority?
To be lonely in your thought,
Never visited nor sought,
Shunned with secret shrug, to go
Thro' the world, esteemed its foe;
To be singled out and hissed,
Pointed at as one unblessed,
Warned against in whispers faint,
Lest the children catch a taint;
To bear off their titles well,—
Heretic and infidel?
If you dare, come now with me,
Fearless, confident, and free."

"Thomas, do you dare to be
Of the great majority?
To be only, as the rest,
With Heaven's creature comforts blessed;
To accept, in humble part,
Truth that shines on every heart;
Never to be set on high,
Where the envious curses fly;
Never name or fame to find,
Still outstripped in soul and mind;
To be hid, unless to God,
As one grass-blade in the sod,
Underfoot with millions trod?
If you dare, come with us, be
Lost in love's great unity.

—Edward Rowland Sill.

Childhood's Call to the Sea

I must have shown a tendency for other than school and professional life from my earliest days. For even my kindergarten books were covered with crude drawings of ships. My grade-school books, still preserved by an aunt of mine, are, from cover to cover, one solid mass of ship pictures. At every opportunity I would run away to the harbor, to play by the water's edge or on the ships. When I was held in check, I used to go up on the roof and cast my eyes longingly toward the water and the ships. In stormy weather it used to give me a feeling of special exaltation to watch the sailing skiffs driven before the wind. At night I would go up on the roof, and stretching myself flat on my back, I would look up into the infinite depths of that southern sky and count the stars or follow the moon in her hastening course through the fleecy clouds. My toys did not consist of block or sand pile, but ships and everything that had to do with the sea. My dreams at night were almost invariably of ships, of oceans and far countries. I even dreamed sometimes that I could walk on the waters and go to the countries beyond the horizon. Cities of which I had heard or read became concrete realities in my mind's eye; I could have described some of them very minutely many years before my dream was realized and I actually saw them. Every "soldo" or penny I could lay my hands on was spent for little play ships. . . .

The call of the sea was in my very soul, and in proportion as it made itself felt, to that extent all other interests were unconsciously being crowded out of my boy life. School held absolutely no interest for me. I would rather any time spend my days in or by the water than eat, to say nothing of carrying a book under my arm, and I can actually recall spending whole days by the water side. But the more that all-impelling power drove me, the tighter was the circle of restriction drawn about me. . . .

But what of it? Was not an irresistible power driving my life, and could I be responsible for the direction in which it was leading me? It was the call, the call of the sea; the heaving, mighty sea, it was calling me.—Constantine M. Panunzio in "The Soul of an Immigrant."

Arabian History

No historical picture is more difficult to compose than the Arabian. The unknown history of the Peninsula is out of all proportion to the known. Large areas remain veiled during long periods, while small areas are revealed for short periods by deceptive lights. A society, which continued to be unlettered and incurious long after the world around had grown old in civilization, began to write its own story when a proselytizing religion had infused it with passionate prejudice and partisan spirit. The historian, however, finds this compensation: Arab society has changed so little within the known period that he may venture to infer its prehistoric from its historic condition with better assurance than elsewhere. If its history be reviewed, no break between modern and ancient will be found till at least as far back as the opening years of the seventh century A. D., the epoch in which the politico-religious system of Islam was created, and imposed on the whole society as the paramount determinant of its character down to the present day. No sketch of Arabian history can start satisfactorily from any later date; while the little that is known prior to the seventh century is, of merely antiquarian interest except in so far as it can be related to that epoch.—D. G. Hogarth, in "Arabia."

Humility of Victory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THANKS be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." With what a sense of assurance, with what a recognition of the activity of the Christ in human affairs, was this statement made by Paul! Such a declaration could only rest upon experience, the experience of working in and with God's law. Without some understanding of God one could not have reached the elevation of this viewpoint. Victory in good comes only from planting good seed. It is the harvest. One cannot live in evil, and possess the victory God gives to the followers of Christ. In any field of human endeavor, we find those who have reached the pinnacle of success, but who may be carrying burdens of arrogance, pride, hardness of heart, and lack of love. To such, victory may appear as theirs; but it is a fact that if one gains in material things believing them to be real substance, he loses spiritually. His apparent gain, then, becomes his loss; for victory in selfishness is never a success.

But what is victory? It has been defined thus: "The defeat of an antagonist in any contest; a gaining of the superiority in any struggle; triumph." This definition can be applied to the struggle of one person against another, the grinding and stress of one selfish interest against its like. But Christian Scientists are not interested in this application; they are enlisted in the warfare of good against evil; and, as such, the antagonist loses all sense of person, and the warfare is found to be against the "power of darkness." So long as we oppose and defeat evil impersonally, our songs of triumph are safe from any untoward reaction. Allow the personal sense to enter the problem, and it becomes a struggle limited by personality; and hatred and revenge companion it.

When mere human endeavor wins its supposed victory, pride rides with the victor. When God and His law establishes justice, humility has no pride wherewith to vaunt itself. Thus, by the presence of pride, or the presence of humility, may be judged the extent to which we have utilized the law of God. In the degree that pride is exalted, to that extent has God been forgotten. On the other hand, as we find humility, we may be assured that personal pride has had no part in the problem. In fact, as we overcome the belief of evil rather than personality, there is less occasion for wrong exaltation; but should we do otherwise the victory of good will be tainted by the evil of wrong thinking, and the cross will still have to be carried, when we might have been wearing the crown.

True victory comes through spiritual progress, whether it covers a short period and the solution of a simple problem, or passes through a longer testing time. Spiritual victory is the gaining of superiority over and the destruction of any supposed power or presence opposed to the omnipotence and omnipresence of God. This victory does not incite to boasting; for in this victory personal sense is so eliminated that humility is natural, and not a borrowed garment. This is a true harvest, a growing to the blessing which has been waiting the advance out of material living and false conclusions.

Through obedience we may see God's law operating in human affairs; but it must be God's law operating — not the justification of human will and endeavor. Christian Science gives us the key whereby to unlock any mystery as to the activity of God's law and its certainty. In our successes, human footsteps may be necessary; but they must be established rightly, through obedience. Here we need to be watchful and vigilant, taking no credit to ourselves; because it is the activity of the Christ which gives us the victory. One of the outstanding facts of victory is its humility,—the recognition that all is due to God's goodness and love to man. This is so, whether it is the healing of the most trivial problem, or the harmonious solution of what astounds those unacquainted with God's giving.

Spirituality leads away from materiality, away from the liability of the acceptance of erroneous ideas that dwarf living, and gives the correct sense of humility and what victory is. As there is this growth in the realization of God's allness, the egotistical sense of self is rebuked and destroyed; and we learn to say, as did Jesus, "I can of mine own self do nothing: . . . because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." Through this growth we lose nothing of value, but in place thereof gain real substance. As we approach God's presence, all the self-glory falls away, and our victories become the recognition that man now reflects perfection and enjoys the bounty of God's love and care. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 1), Mrs. Eddy has written: "Humility is the stepping-stone to a higher recognition of Deity. The mounting sense gathers fresh forms and strange fire from the ashes of dissolving self, and drops the world."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1922

EDITORIALS

What Is America's Duty?

WHAT duty confronts the people of the United States in the face of the outbreak of the Levantine Turks with fire and sword? America is far from the seat of war. Granted. The material interests of Americans in the districts affected are comparatively slight. The people of the United States hate war, entered upon the world conflict with reluctance, hailed its end with rejoicing and have been doing all possible ever since to efface its memory and to repair its damages. But do those undoubted facts absolve the American people and their representative government from all responsibility and duty relative to the Turkish campaign of wholesale murder in the Near East?

Material interests of Americans there may be trifling—but since when were material interests the sole stimulus to action by a great, powerful, and humane people? Has America no spiritual interest in the lives of the people among whom for three-quarters of a century her Christian missionaries have been trying to instill belief in a God of love, rather than a God of bloodshed and the sword?

The people of the United States pride themselves, rightly, on their humanity and the liberality of their contributions to the relief of foreign destitution and suffering. Already the forces of relief are on the way to Smyrna, charged with the duty of relieving in some slight degree the agony and distress wantonly inflicted wholesale by the Turk. Must the only part to be taken by the United States be that of the belated comforter of the dying? Has it no place among the protectors of humanity? Has it no duty to those who have been taught Christianity by American missionaries and are learning now that that faith only exposes them, helpless, to the fury of the Moslems?

Statesmen in Europe, with the foresight bred of long contemplation of just such a calamity as is now upon the world, are springing to check the Moslem horde. Are they to have from the United States no word, nor any gesture of sympathy?

It is reliance upon the dissension and antagonisms among Christian powers that has led Mustapha Kemal Pasha to take the risk involved in turning over Smyrna to the unbridled lust of his soldiery. That way lay the surest method of arousing the warlike spirit of the Turk, of assuring rapid enlistments, great reenforcements, and the support of Moslem communities in every land. The slaughter of Christians is the Turk's most efficient recruiting method, his surest way of attaining unity among his own people. Its one peril, from his point of view, is that it may effect a corresponding unity among the Christian nations to put an end to him. It is to avert this that prayers are being offered by the faithful to the "Angel of Discord." Is the fruit of these supplications to be a divided Christendom in the face of united Islam bent upon conquest?

There are those in the United States who believe that the World War might have been averted had the United States joined Great Britain in the fateful days of July, 1914, with a stern declaration of purpose to cast their lot with France at the first sign of German invasion. British hesitation was such that Germany did not believe until the last moment that the English would fight. The American Government urged upon its people neutrality "in thought and deed," a state of mind no more compatible with truth and right thinking then than it is today when the cries of martyred Christians rise from the flames of Smyrna. There are those who believe that, even if the war could not have been avoided by American action at the outset, it could have been materially shortened and uncounted lives and untold misery averted had swift action followed the sinking of the Lusitania. Perhaps it might. It is not given to mortal mind to know all things. But at least the world knows that the effort to hold aloof from the European conflict profited neither the United States nor humanity. It prolonged the conflict, and in the end America had to make that sacrifice of her material wealth and of the lives of her youth which, if offered earlier, might have checked the whole world-wide calamity. Never was there more emphatic illustration of the Scripture:

> For whosoever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life for my sake and the gospel's the same shall save it.

Today the hope that Christendom will not be united is alone responsible for the Turk's campaign of conquest. Kemal's project contemplates rallying to his banner the Russians—fed by the efforts of American agents with food bought from American savings. Is there not a point there at which the United States may rightfully exert powerful pressure? He hopes, probably without cause, for at least the friendly neutrality of France—the same France which is hopelessly in American debt and seeking relief. Out of this situation can surely be wrought a diplomatic protest which shall make it clear to the Turk that he has the world against him, and that the prosecution of his plan of conquest would infallibly leave his Nation as prostrate as Austria or Germany today.

Only so can the rising tide of Moslem lust for conquest be checked. And not without the participation of the United States can the threat of vengeance be made understandable to the Turk.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA has recently set a notable example by her refusal to wear egrets, those beautiful ornaments which have been popular for many years with fashionable women. Not even the knowledge that the sheen of the feathers is so lovely because they are plucked from the living bird has been sufficient to keep women from indulging their vanity. If a queen, however, disdains to be cruel, fashion, perforce, will have to follow suit.

The Greek Débâcle

WHEN the news flashed over the world, nearly two years ago, that Mr. Venizelos had been defeated at the polls, Mr. Lloyd George is said to have observed, "This almost makes me despair of democracy." Whether this story is true or not, the consequences to Greece of having voluntarily thrown over her greatest modern leader are now patent to all. The reasons which were given for Mr. Venizelos' defeat vary. Some said it was because he was autocratic in his methods. Others said that it was because Greece was still nettled at having her King expelled by the Allies during the war. Others again said it was because the Greek people were tired of fighting and voted for what they believed was speedy demobilization.

Whatever the reasons, and they were doubtless varied, the repudiation of Mr. Venizelos and the restoration of King Constantine, at the most critical moment of all, when the Treaty of Sèvres had just been agreed to by the Allies, and it only remained to secure its acceptance by the Turks, transformed the situation in a day. The French were outraged at the restoration of a man whom they regarded as an ally of the Kaiser during the war, and whom they held responsible for the killing of the French troops at Zappeion. The Italians, who had never liked the Treaty of Sèvres, because, in their opinion, it gave the Greeks too much, regarded themselves as absolved from the obligation to enforce it. Great Britain alone remained constant to Greece, but found her hands practically tied, so far as inter-allied action was concerned.

The Angora Turks were not long in seizing their opportunity to split the Allies. They offered commercial concessions to Italy, and they brought steady military pressure to bear on France in Cilicia, with the result that France felt bound to make a separate peace in order to relieve herself of the burden of an expensive war. And so the unity of the Allies gradually broke up into a two-camp system, with Great Britain and the Greeks on one side, and the Turks, backed by France, Italy, and Soviet Russia, on the other. To begin with, the Greeks were successful. King Constantine felt that a great military success, comparable to his success in the first Balkan war, was essential if his dynasty was to be secure. Accordingly, he called his countrymen, not to go home, but to end the Turkish menace by a great and final effort to capture Angora itself.

For a time it looked as if he would meet with success. The Greek army marched from one victory to another, and only failed by a narrow margin and after a desperate battle to capture Mustapha Kemal's capital. Thereafter they were swimming against an ebbing tide. There was no hope of their making a fresh attack. Their bolt was spent. They were standing far out in an enemy country and were spending money and exhausting morale, while the Turks were in their own territory and were able steadily to rebuild their strength. The turning point seems to have been the removal of Greek troops to Thrace for a demonstration against Constantinople, a maneuver which it is difficult to understand. Under cover of an agreement to discuss a peaceful settlement at Venice, Mustapha Kemal secretly prepared for an attack on the Greek lines with all his strength, a well-known military plan. The attack, finding the Greek army reduced in numbers, and, it is said, preparing for a strategic withdrawal of its own, ended in a defeat of the Greeks as decisive and as complete as that which the Turks themselves had suffered at the hands of Lord Allenby, four years before.

The situation thus created, however, is much more serious than appears. It is not merely a question of the fate of the Christian minorities in Anatolia and of the future of the Dardanelles, though these are serious problems enough. It is a question of whether the whole Middle East and the whole of the East of Europe is not going into a blaze. If the Turks regain Thrace, it almost certainly means the reopening of the Balkan struggle, with Soviet Russia intervening. If the Turks go east, it means the disappearance of Persia and probably the restoration of the Turkish Empire over Arabia, for the British and French hold there is of the slightest. And there also Soviet Russia will take a hand. The possibilities indeed are endless, and they concern not Europe alone, but lead all over Asia even to the Pacific. They will only be dealt with if they are faced. And the fundamental basis of cure is plain. It is that all the civilized nations should once more, as they did in the Great War, put their selfishness, and their grabbing, and their indifference into their pockets, resolutely face to the mistakes and crimes which they themselves have committed and which have produced this situation, and then insist on a fair peace being made and on that peace being observed. Until that fundamental condition is met, no lasting solution will be found.

IT IS salutary occasionally to take account of civilization's progress in one's own country, although the review may not always be particularly stimulating to national pride. Indeed, it is rather a check to one's sense of liberty to be reminded, for example, that it is still possible in the United States of America for fathers, if they elect, to will away children from the mothers; that a married woman's services and her earnings belong to her husband; that married women are classed with children and the insane, as unable to contract on their own responsibility; and that a married woman may not choose her legal residence for voting or taxation, or say of whom the family circle shall consist. Yet, in every state but one, there remain on the statute books some such discriminative shadows of the chattel slavery days. That these laws have fallen into disuse does not excuse their continuance.

Suffrage and Discrimination

Only the artless, indeed, could have imagined that the ratification of the National Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution, in 1920, brought to women an equality with men under the law. The better informed recognized in this amendment but one step in the evolution toward that goal. As a matter of fact, American women are yet face to face with many legal discriminations, just as were the English women at the end of their suffrage campaign; and in every state but one their citizenship is lame.

It is now more than a year since the Equal Rights Bill was passed in Wisconsin, giving to women equal rights with men in every respect. There has been sufficient time and opportunity to observe the effect of the law in actual operation. It is significant that, while general satisfaction with the law is felt throughout the State, there has been no intimation from any quarter that it has had the effect of nullifying any special legislation enacted in the interests of women workers. This fact need not be surprising, when it is considered that such protective laws are not enacted exclusively for the benefit of women workers, but for the good of mankind; and as such they will doubtless persist.

The Woman's Party, to whose efforts the successful passage of the Wisconsin Woman's Rights Bill was largely due, has launched a campaign with the aim of removing all legal discriminations against women. In order to secure the necessary basis of information, a committee of ten women lawyers has for some time been making an extensive study of all national and state laws bearing upon the status of women. It is the expectation that this work will be completed by the time Congress opens in December, so that there may be in hand the needed information for the drafting of legislation to be introduced in Congress and also in the state legislatures when they convene.

With the commendable example of Wisconsin before them, it would seem as if the other states might well urge the passage of "blanket bills," according to the requirements of their various constitutions, in order that this unevasible question of equal rights for all citizens may be settled once and for all. The Woman's Party is doing its part in rousing a country-wide interest in the equal rights question. The information concerning the discriminative laws in the various states which it is issuing in pamphlet form should be of interest to everyone who has at heart the securing for the women of the whole Nation of the rights that have been won in Wisconsin.

More of the educational processes by which women and men are acquainted with the existing discriminative laws may rouse them to insist that no antiquated statutes shall be allowed to linger. When women more universally refuse longer to "think inferiority," and when they prepare themselves to take an equal part in affairs, they will help more thoroughly to eliminate the so-called "inferiority complex" which still seems to trail through some legislative opinions concerning the position of women. Anne Martin, recently writing in The Woman Citizen, wisely declares that our institutions "will be humanized when women as legislators re-make laws, as lawyers interpret them, as judges apply them, as jurors render verdicts." Since equality means half-part activity, it is obvious that women have before them the inevitable task of demonstrating, through preparation and participation, just as have also the men, the simple and fundamental truth of equality. Then only will end the ancient and ludicrous superstition concerning the inferiority of women.

CLOSING of the Ford plants due to the coal situation in the United States, whereby at least 100,000 workmen have been thrown out of employment for an indefinite period, brings home with something of a shock one of the direct results of the coal strike which has so recently been settled, but which during the past summer has been crippling the coal industry in America. It also exemplifies a condition of affairs which appears likely to be duplicated in many sections of the country during the winter. There is, for example, much talk about the impossibility of getting enough coal distributed to the various parts of the United States to take care of the coal needs of the people this coming season. Coal is, however, an economic necessity, and any inadequate distribution for the ordinary needs of the communities will involve an inordinate amount of distress, which the closing of the Ford plants simply presages.

The Coal Situation in America

The coal mines are now operating again normally, but it will be remembered that one of the complaints raised by the miners was that they have not been worked full time in the past. It is known, of course, that the mines are capable of producing vastly more than has been the case previously in normal times. In fact, it is recognized that the actual supply is practically unlimited. Granted then that enough coal could be mined, would that insure the coal needs of the people being met? Unfortunately no, because in any estimate of this situation, the question which looms largest as the factor which must be reckoned with is transportation. It is of little use to mine enormous quantities of coal and have it lying idle at the pits. In fact coal mining is regulated practically by the amount that it is claimed can be moved.

It will be recalled that, during the war, almost all necessary industries were speeded to capacity. It was discovered that whenever it became apparent that something had to be done, there was always a way found to accomplish the same. Now it is vitally necessary that coal shall be distributed adequately in the United States at the present time and in the coming months. It only remains for the people to make a demand that can be heard to insure that their need shall be recognized and that proper attention shall be paid thereto.

Suppose some section of America were faced by the immediate prospects of an invasion by a foreign foe. There would not be the slightest question about means being found to rush troops and matériel to the areas involved. Every other consideration would be subordinated to the main necessity. Almost a parallel emergency exists today. The people of the United States, and of some sections particularly, are virtually faced with a foreign invasion this coming winter; it is the invasion of an inadequate supply of an absolute necessity. It ought to be met with the same promptness that would be forthcoming if an actual state of war existed.

Let the coal mines work to full capacity, and let a state of priority be announced for coal transportation before winter delays develop, and the people's need can be met. Let every car and every boat available be pressed into service. If the demand is sufficiently insistent, a way can be found to transport coal in large enough quantities to offset the threatened coal shortage and the consequent imminent distress this winter.

THE word Art is so often misused by the ignorant that it is matter of regret when further confusion is added by those who should know better. A photographer, who has been through an art school and who makes excellent photographs, has issued a pamphlet on photography in which he attributes to the camera qualities which belong essentially to painting. This is misleading. The camera can do many wonderful things, but the one thing it cannot do is to rival the painter who is an artist. Yet the pamphlet declares that "the modern photographer, provided he is an artist, can produce portraits possessing all the individuality, charm, and artistic merit of paintings by the great masters." Indeed, going further, it asserts that the photographer—here transformed into Portraitist—"can more adequately seize the essential qualities than the great masters handicapped by the slow process of the brush."

Art and the Camera

But just this claim gives the argument away. The fallacy will be detected at once by the intelligent man who reflects. It is above all for the very qualities obtained by "the slow process of the brush" that we value a portrait as a work of art. From the camera we may have a more accurate likeness, but it cannot give the far greater beauty for which we look in the portraits of Rembrandt or Velásquez. The camera is a machine and the results it yields are mechanical. The artist is a man who sees and feels and thinks and puts upon his canvas not solely the model who sits to him, but his own impression of that model; and the individuality in his impression, the subtlety and vigor and charm in his rendering of it are what make of his paintings something far more important than a mere portrait.

An art training often helps the photographer. He understands the laws of composition and of light. He has got far beyond the old-fashioned photographer, with the rustic bridge and the basket of artificial flowers and the cloth-covered table and the inevitable "studio" properties that make the old photograph album to us no better than a collection of grotesque caricatures. Also, he knows how to use the light to bring out the characteristic features of a face or subordinate the obtrusive details of a costume. But when it comes to the placing on paper or canvas of the figure or group he has so carefully arranged he is dependent on a machine. He has absolutely nothing to do with the final and most interesting stage of all. The portrait by the painter may be a masterpiece from the sheer beauty of his paint and his handling. If the photographer tampers with his portrait in the printing he turns out something that is neither a good photograph nor a successful imitation of a work of art.

The pamphlet asserts still further that records by modern photography will be as valuable to future generations as the portrait records of Velásquez. Here again the whole point is missed. Velásquez might have painted people unknown to history and the value of his portraits would be no less. But it is only for its use in recording facts—though not always with accuracy—that the photography of today will be of value to future generations. The camera can record, it cannot create. Art creates, and whether, in creating, it incidentally records has nothing whatever to do with the qualities which are its glory and its greatness.

Editorial Notes

MANY to whom the name Winnipeg brings instant pictures of snow storms, ice carnivals, and fur coats will find it hard to believe that this summer one enterprising citizen actually grew cantaloupes successfully. The ripened melons were adjudged to be as fine as any grown in Florida. Some might be surprised also to learn that, according to fruit merchants who have migrated north from such cities as Chicago or New Orleans, there is fully as good a fruit market in Winnipeg as in these so-called fruit centers. Peaches, for example, have been sold in the Winnipeg markets which were grown in South Africa, and sent by airship part of the journey.

ECONOMIC necessity may be pressed into service to spur Germany along the path of prohibition if the measures introduced by the Nation's Food Minister before the economic commission are accepted by that body. These measures advocate the prohibition of the manufacture of all strong beer, and will also check the making of spirits and cognac, the manufacture of which has increased in Germany considerably during the past few years. The reason for these recommendations is the excessively rainy weather, which has resulted in a poor grain crop. Maybe this step presages a campaign carried on from a more lofty motive in the near future.

CONSCIENTIOUS efforts and perseverance have won for the butter-makers of Manitoba a well-earned reward. At the Canadian National Exhibition, in Toronto, in a competition open to the world, Manitoba creameries took one-half the first prizes and assumed the lead in Canada for the making of creamery butter. The Manitoba Agricultural College and the Government Agricultural Department are responsible for the care taken in grading cream and butter, with the result that under this trained supervision the west has been able to show the east what can be accomplished by the introduction of truly efficient methods even in such arts as butter making.